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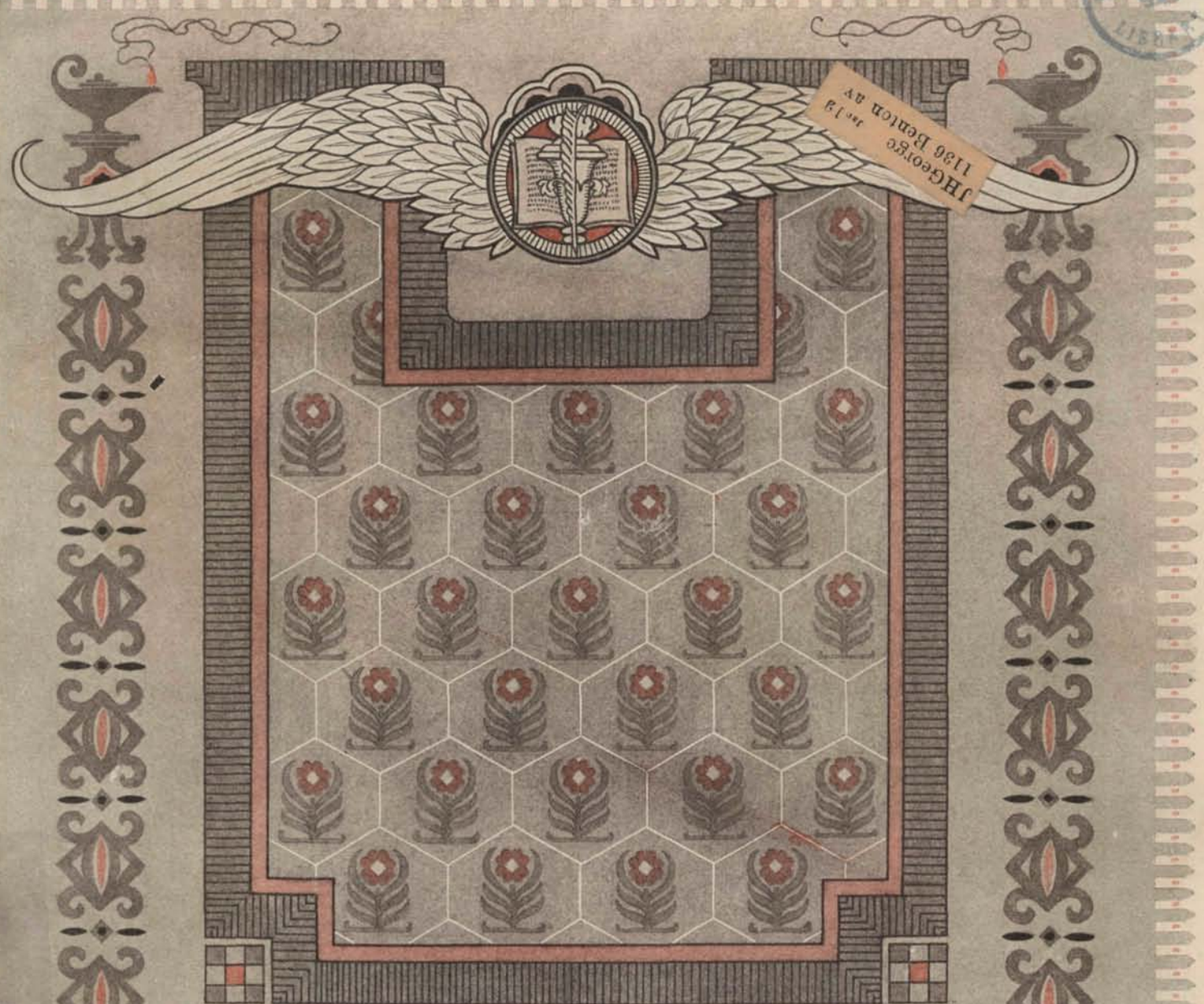

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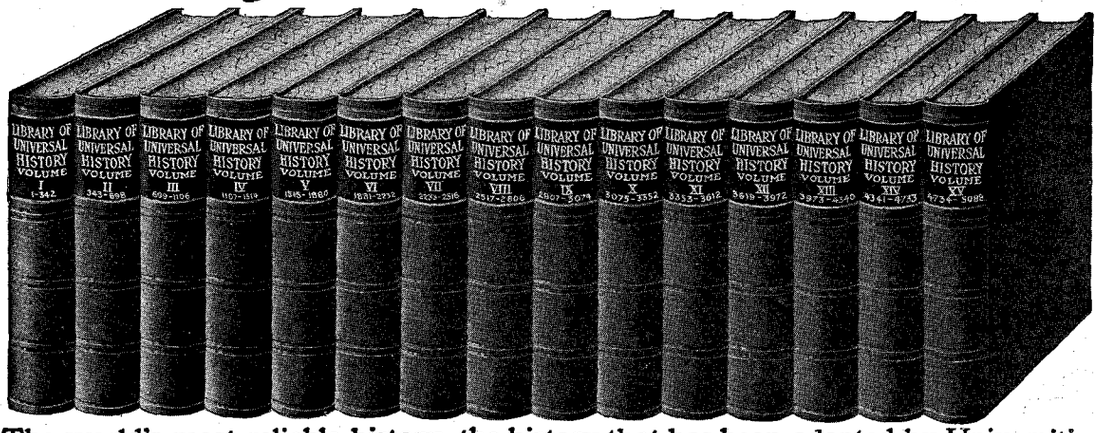

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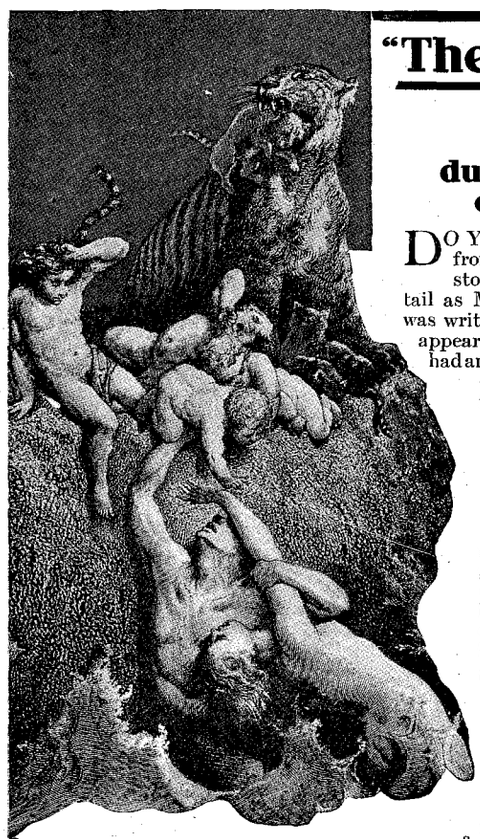

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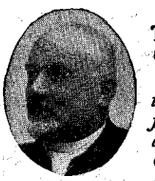
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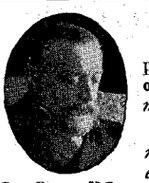
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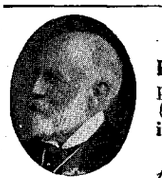
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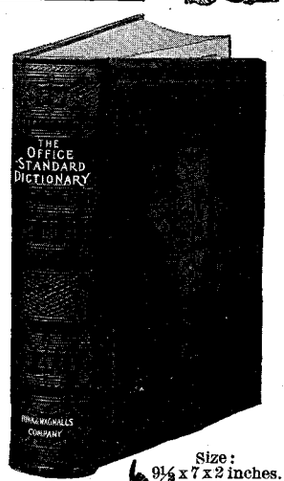

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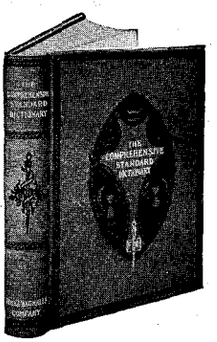

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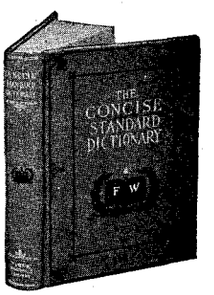

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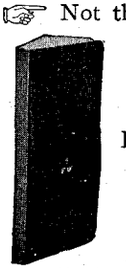

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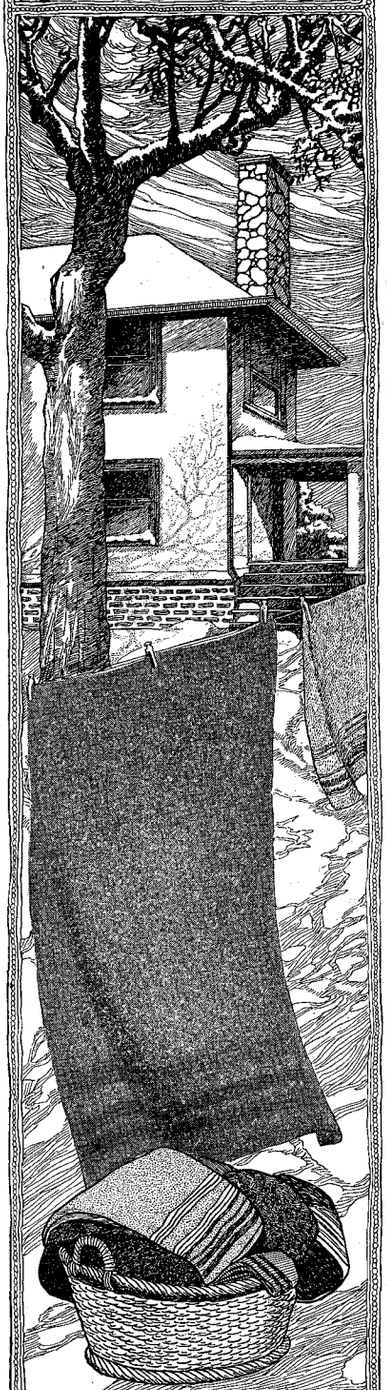
IVORY SOAP IN THE LAUNDRY

THE WASHING OF WOOLENS AND BLANKETS



THE careful housewife asks: "How can I wash woolens without shrinking them?"

Her problem is not only to get the woolens clean but to keep the youngsters' under-garments to their original length, the blankets to their first generous proportions and all other woolens to the same size as when new.

To prevent shrinking you first should know what causes it—what you should *not* do.

1st. Rubbing mats the woolen fibers. *That* means shrinking. Therefore, you should not rub bar soap on any article made wholly or partially of wool; nor should you rub the article on the washboard.

2nd. Sudden changes of temperature draw the fibers together. *That* means shrinking. Therefore, you should not use very hot or very cold water, either for washing or rinsing; nor hang the articles outdoors in very cold weather; nor let woolen dress goods dry before pressing.

3rd. Strong soaps and strong alkalies contract, stiffen and weaken the fibers. *That* means shrinking. It means more. It means their destruction. Therefore, you should not use any other than Ivory Soap because it has no "free" alkali—is 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

To enable you to avoid shrinking your woolens, and at the same time to wash them clean, is the purpose of the following directions. Keep them for ready reference. They will eliminate worry and save wool.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Blankets Choose a bright, sunny day with a moderate breeze.

Fill three tubs about half full of warm—not hot—water. To the first add enough Ivory Soap Paste (directions below) to make a good, foamy suds. Put in one double or two single blankets. Let them soak thirty minutes. Work them up and down, adding Ivory Soap Paste as needed. To remove spots, do not lift the blanket from the water, but put one hand under the spot and brush with Ivory Soap Paste. Use a moderately stiff brush.

To the second tub, add half as much Ivory Soap Paste as to the first. Repeat the lifting and "sousing."

To the third tub, add just enough Ivory Soap Paste to make the water milky. Run blankets into this tub through loosely adjusted wringer. Rinse, wring lightly and hang in the open air at once—white blankets in sun, colored blankets in shade.

When dry, go over them with a soft, flannel cloth or a clean whisk broom and hang near a stove or in a warm room for several hours.

Flannels, Woolen Dress Goods, Knitted Goods, Etc. Soak only ten minutes, but otherwise follow directions for blankets. If flannels are soiled, add half a tablespoonful of ammonia, for each gallon of water. "Set" colored flannels and knitted goods in warm salt water; dress goods with a solution of salt, white vinegar, borax, or alum, one level tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

Dry flannels in a warm place, not where garment will steam. Dry knitted goods by putting them in a heap on a cloth-covered chair near an open window or in the shade outdoors, if not too cold. Turn them frequently.

Press flannels and knit goods when nearly dry; dress goods while still damp. Press all on wrong side with a warm—not hot—iron. Ribbed underwear should be stretched into shape as it dries—not ironed. Before pressing dress goods, put over the ironing sheet a fast color cloth, same shade as the material.

Ivory Soap Paste

Shave one large cake of Ivory Soap into three quarts of water or two small cakes into four quarts. Do this with a knife, vegetable grater or food chopper. Keep nearly, but not quite, at boiling point for about fifteen minutes, until the soap is thoroughly dissolved. When cool, it will be like jelly. Keep in a china or glass jar with tight-fitting top. Use as needed. We cannot emphasize too strongly the value of Ivory Soap Paste, not only in the laundry, but in the kitchen, the nursery and for general household use.

Next Month's Advertisement of Ivory Soap will deal with its uses at Housecleaning Time.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44–60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLIV., NO. 9 NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1141

TOPICS OF THE DAY

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION OF FAITH

WHETHER HAILING IT, with the Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.), as "a new Declaration of Independence," or denouncing it, with the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), as "a charter of demagogy," a "repudiation of the principles upon which American institutions were established," practically all the editors seem to agree that Colonel Roosevelt's speech before the Ohio Constitutional Convention amounts to such an attack upon President Taft's theories of government as will make irrepressible the conflict now seething in the Republican party. "This speech was not to the Columbus Convention, but to the Chicago Convention next June," says *The World*. "People everywhere will regard it as his platform for the Presidency," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which adds that "the only alternative is to suppose, by the sharp contest in the Republican party which he knows it will provoke, he hopes to make the election of a Democratic President certain." The same anti-Roosevelt paper declares that the aim of the speech is "to place Mr. Roosevelt at the head of the radicals of all parties," as well as of the Republican Progressives.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which interprets his words as a plea for "absolute popular rule, without check or hindrance," remarks that "but for the abiding faith we have in the common sense of the American people, this speech by an ex-President of the United States would be alarming, it would be appalling." "We should feel that at length our institutions were endangered," *The Times* goes on to say, were it not for the conviction that "Mr. Roosevelt has gone far beyond any point to which a majority or anything like a majority of the American people can follow him." According to the Washington correspondent of another anti-Roosevelt paper, the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "even the more radical of the Progressives in Congress acknowledge that the Colonel's utterances are distasteful to the lawyers among the Republican insurgents, and that it may take considerable time to bring them around to a support of the Roosevelt propaganda." The same dispatch quotes a conservative Progressive Senator as saying that such a speech "made a man feel like going away to the mountains for a long rest."

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"I WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION."

So he tells the seven Republican governors who ask him to run, and he assures them that he "will adhere to this decision until the Convention has exprest its preference."

On the other hand, the pro-Roosevelt Washington *Times* (Ind.) hails the address as "epochal," and declares that "never has Roosevelt imprest so forcibly as in this speech the realization that his chosen work is, like that of Lincoln, one of emancipation." "The rugged figure of Roosevelt, aflame with courage and conviction as the champion of the people themselves, never stood out bigger and bolder," exclaims this Washington paper, which goes on to say:

"The two notable political utterances of this year are the Taft speech on Lincoln's birthday, and that of Roosevelt to-day.

"Taft denounced the Progressives as 'neurotics.' Roosevelt presents their case, summons Lincoln to sustain him in it,

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accepts full responsibility for the most vigorous statement of Progressive demands, and rests his case with the people upon it.

"Roosevelt forward, Taft backward."

The key-note of the speech, remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.), is "the desirability of securing a complete degree of responsiveness to the popular will in legislatures and in the courts," and in the whole address "there is not a shadow of the distrust of the people unfortunately entertained by some of our highest-placed statesmen." To quote further:

"The ex-President does not repeat himself, but starts out where he left off at Osawatomie, and advances to a further field of progress. . . . . .

"Things will move forward in this country on the basis of this remarkable address. It is vital and dynamic. It affords a platform broad enough and firm enough for all men and women of progressive ideas to stand upon. It enunciates principles fit to animate a campaign that will ring with the enthusiasms of 1840 or 1860. It is a fitting watchword for a period of decisive action."

The issue is joined between Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft, and "Colonel Roosevelt is compelled in common honesty to lead those who agree with him," declares the New York *American* (Dem.), which goes on to say:

"It remains to be seen whether there abides in the Republican East enough of political virtue, or enough of the spirit of popular government, to repudiate the Bourbonism of Taft for the more popular ideas of Roosevelt.

"Social and industrial liberty, to be achieved through the newest and most approved agencies of a popular democratic government, is the issue on which Colonel Roosevelt will oppose the ultra-reactionary of the White House. . . . . .

"In this Columbus speech Roosevelt has abandoned the personal policies of Roosevelt Tyrannus and has enunciated the progressive principles of the thoughtful and sincere element of his party and of the people. He has planted his standard at the head of the great progressive movement of the country. He has declared the doctrines of that movement and offered himself as the leader of the Progressives, not on his principles, but on their principles.

"If he should be recognized as the leader of the Republican Progressives, he will become at once a formidable figure, leading, within his party at least, the truest American spirit of the day."

CURING THE LIMP! (?)
If the left hind leg offend you, cut it off.
—Darling in the New York *Globe*.

In this remarkable declaration of faith in the people Colonel Roosevelt states that "we Progressives believe that the people have the right, the power, and the duty to protect themselves and their own welfare; that human rights are supreme over all other rights; that wealth should be the servant, not the master, of the people"; that "we hold it a prime duty of the people to free our Government from the control of money in politics"; and that "for this purpose we advocate, not as ends in themselves, but as weapons in the hands of the people, all governmental devices which will make the representatives of the people more easily and certainly responsible to the people's will." Among these weapons he commends the short ballot, direct nominations, the direct election of Senators, the initiative and referendum, the recall of judges "as a last resort," and the recall of judicial decisions.

On the subject of "big business" he says that we should not fear, if necessary, to "bring regulation to the point of controlling wages, hours of labor, and monopoly prices"; that "it is both futile and mischievous to correct the evils of big business by an attempt to restore business conditions as they were in the middle of the last century"; and that "it is absurd to endeavor to regulate business by means of long-drawn-out lawsuits."

But it is in his views concerning the relations between the people and the judiciary that Colonel Roosevelt clashes most violently with President Taft, who recently warned a gathering of his brother lawyers that "we are called upon now, we of the bar, to say whether we are going to protect the institution of the judiciary, and continue it independent of the majority, or of all the people." In his Columbus speech the Colonel makes the following allusion to this statement:

"Many eminent lawyers believe, and sometimes assert, that the American people are not fitted for popular government, and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary 'independent of the majority or of all the people.' I take absolute issue with all who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government. . . . I believe with all my heart that the American people are fit for complete self-government."

Of the recall of judges, that device so abhorrent to President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt says:

"The judge is just as much the servant of the people as any other official. . . . The question of applying the recall in any shape is one of expediency merely. Each community has a right to try the experiment for itself in whatever shape it pleases. . . . I do not believe in adopting the recall [of judges] save as a last resort. . . . But either the recall will have to be adopted or else it will have to be made much easier than it now is to get rid, not merely of a bad judge, but of a judge who, however virtuous, has grown so out of touch with social needs and facts that he is unfit longer to render good service on the bench."

Colonel Roosevelt then urges a still further step toward popular rule in "the recall of judicial decisions," applied to the decisions of a State court on a constitutional question. To quote:

"When a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or can not do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. . . . . .

"If the courts have the final say-so on all legislative acts, and if no appeal can lie from them to the people, then they are the irresponsible masters of the people.

"The only tenable excuse for such a position is the frank avowal that the people lack sufficient intelligence and morality to be fit to govern themselves. In other words, those who take this position hold that the people have enough intelligence to frame and adopt a constitution, but not enough intelligence to apply and interpret the constitution which they have themselves made. . . . . .

"I do not say that the people are infallible. But I do say that our whole history shows that the American people are more often sound in their decisions than is the case with any of the governmental bodies to whom, for their own convenience, they have delegated portions of their power."

"The recall of judicial decisions is, if possible, even more obnoxious to President Taft than the recall of judges," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, and the

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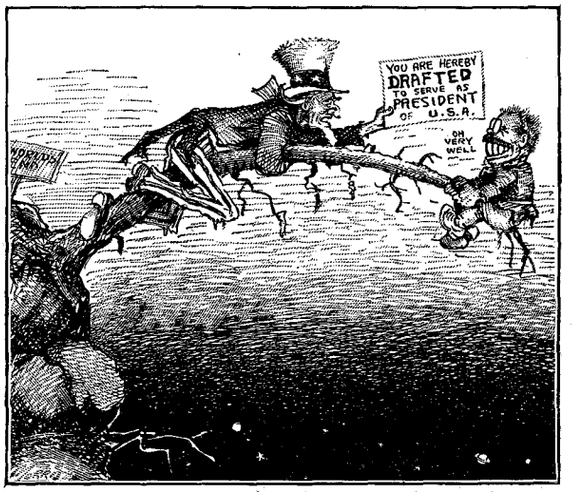
New York *Sun* agrees editorially that it is "more dangerous by far." "The Roosevelt plan," says *The Sun*, "purposes to establish on the street-corners and elsewhere a higher court of law, the Court of the Crowd, with supreme jurisdiction." The same paper, which regards this as "the craziest proposal



OF COURSE, IF IT COMES TO THIS—
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

that ever emanated either from himself or from any other statesman since the organization of our Government by law," adds ironically:

"But why except the Supreme Court of the United States from the operation of Colonel Roosevelt's plan for popular jurisdiction over questions of law? This exemption, we must frankly admit, is the only flaw in an otherwise perfectly consistent proposal of revolution."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) discounts the Colonel's address with the remark that "the majority of the people had their way before Theodore Roosevelt was born, and they will be governing the country long after the curious delusion that he is the prophet of a political millennium shall have faded from the minds of his fevered followers," and the New York *Call* (Socialist) derides the speech as a "democratic bargain-counter." The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) makes the surprizing discovery that "on the whole, ex-President Roosevelt in his Ohio speech has taken definite ground on the side of President Taft, a against those 'Progressives' who condemn Mr. Taft as 'reactionary,'" adding unblushingly: "If the principles enunciated by the ex-President deserve support, then President Taft should at once have the support of all Republicans." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) also endeavors to minimize the disruptive nature of the Colonel's words.

Noting the repugnance with which such conservative papers as the New York *Sun*, *World*, *Times*, and *Evening Post* regard Colonel Roosevelt's suggestions, the New York *Globe* (Rep.) turns to history for its comment. To quote:

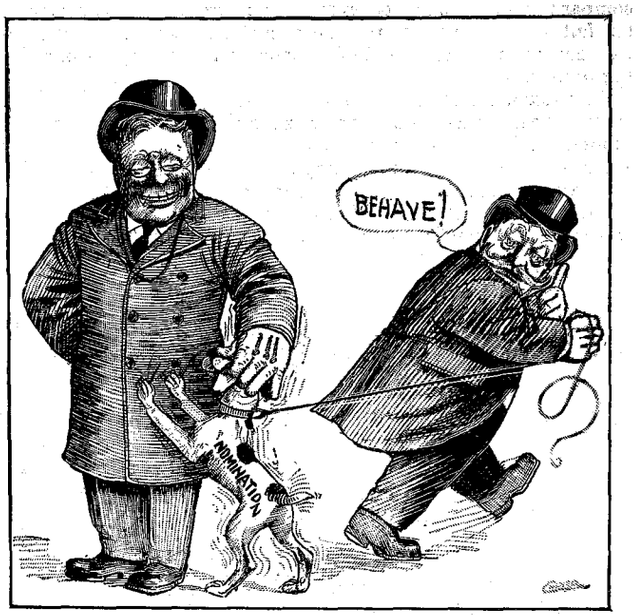
"The chorus—the same chorus that we hear to-day—brought its lungs to bear against Jefferson. He was feared and denounced. Yet the democratization of our institutions, as Jefferson advised, occurred. Then the chorus shouted against Jackson, who represented the idea that the right to govern was not the exclusive franchise of the so-called well-born, and that a frontiersman might know as much about essentials as a gentleman in a powdered wig. Jackson was feared and abused. It made no difference. Then the chorus shrieked against Lincoln, who was more of a democrat than either Jefferson or Jackson. He was a subverter of institutions, an attacker of courts, an assailer of property rights, a mob-leader, etc. But things went on. It may be predicted that they will continue to go on—that there will be a more complete realization of the dream of democracy."

ECONOMIZING ON THE ARMY AND NAVY

THE CLASH between an irresistible Democratic zeal for economy and the immovable necessity for army and navy appropriations is not expected to bring about such dire results as when, in a similar case thirty-five years ago, army officers and men went without any pay until the following session. Nevertheless, the refusal of the Democratic caucus to line up for the usual two-battle-ship program, and the passage by the House of the Hay Bill, with its amendment reducing the strength of our cavalry force, may be serious enough to provide an "issue" in the coming campaign.

With the expected editorial praise of such vigilance at the Treasury gate there come the less welcome attacks upon the patriotism, wisdom, good faith, and consistency of the House Democrats, and even eloquent expressions of disappointment from several party organs. True, earnest peace-advocates share the "equanimity" with which the Dallas *News* (Ind.) contemplates "the prospect of not having the customary addition of two battle-ships to our Navy," and are "sure the country will be quite as safe from invasion" without them. Indeed, adds the Texas daily, "a failure at this particular juncture to provide for the customary two battle-ships would fall in harmoniously and psychologically with the efforts which are being made to enter into arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France." We could thus "make out of the halt in our naval program some evidence of the sincerity of our profession that we prefer law to gunpowder as a means of adjusting international differences." Furthermore, certain Democratic and independent journals congratulate the rulers in the lower House on thus making good their professions of economy. Coupled with their action in killing the "pork barrel" Public Buildings Bill, the drastic reduction in naval expenditures will, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "go far toward restoring the credit which they lost by the Sherwood Pension Bill," and "the event may be taken as adding weight to the belief that this is to be a Democratic year."

But the critics are louder, and they range from such interested officials as Secretary Meyer, and "service" journals like *The Navy* (Washington), *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington), and *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York), to a host of Republican papers, of all shades of regularity, of which the



AN OLD FRIEND.
—Culver in the Los Angeles *Express*.

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Chicago *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press* and *Inquirer*, New York *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, and Minneapolis *Journal* are representative, and to a number of journals quite free from Republican sympathies, including the New York *American* (Ind. Dem.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Sun* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) and *Citizen* (Dem.), New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), and Washington *Post* (Ind.). Denunciations of such an "attempt to cripple the national defense," and characterizations of the Democratic "economy" as "suicidal," "insincere," mere "political claptrap" appear in many Republican journals.

Their arguments generally are much the same as those made by the Secretary of the Navy, who declares that with the "neutrality of the Canal" to maintain and the Monroe Doctrine to enforce, we must have a navy. A navy means dreadnoughts, because "the dreadnought type is the war-ship of the present day." "Even with a continuous program of two battle-ships a year, the United States would fall a little behind its present effective strength, for the reason that in another year four of our battle-ships built during the same period will become non-effective." If the Democrats wanted "real economy" they should have "had the courage" to abolish the unnecessary navy yards, which would have reduced "the expenditure of money in certain districts," but would have saved "an outlay, not merely for one year, as in the case of refusal to appropriate for battle-ships, but for years to come, and without decreasing the efficiency of the Navy."

The Washington correspondents admit that the caucus action may be reversed and that at least one new battle-ship may be authorized. Even if this is not done, the House Naval Committee will recommend an unusual number of auxiliaries and smaller fighting craft. This program is defended by several Congressmen as wise even from the military standpoint, and a needed step toward a better-balanced and less topheavy navy. But this *The Navy* calls "absurd"—

"It is well recognized that we have not enough auxiliaries; but because we have not enough auxiliaries, does not make that we have enough battle-ships.

"Suppose we had but half as many battle-ships and were proportionately weak in auxiliaries: would weakness in the comparatively easily provided auxiliary be a valid reason for failing to provide the necessary battle-ships—which, to be provided, must be built—they can not be bought or improvised. . . . . .

"The strength of the Navy is, after all, measured by its battle-ships. Take these away and there is no Navy. Reduce their number, and you weaken the national defense. The failure in past years to provide for the necessary force of cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and auxiliaries to give us a well-balanced fleet is no excuse for neglecting, at this critical juncture, the provision of battle-ships needed to maintain our fighting strength."

Among the prominent Democratic papers which have no patience with the "senseless and costly two-battle-ship program," we note the Atlanta *Journal*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Birmingham *Age-Herald*, and Fall River *Globe*, while the Republican St. Paul *Pioneer Press* and Spokane *Spokesman-Review* voice similar sentiments. The New York *Evening Post* even thinks that this country ought "to return as speedily as possible to the conditions between 1870 and 1890, when we had only ships enough to do police duty and represent us abroad, and yet were never threatened or insulted or in any way interfered with."

When the Army Appropriation Bill was finally passed by the House, it contained a number of provisions making radical changes in the army organization. Two of these, cutting the number of cavalry regiments from fifteen to ten, and lengthening the term of enlistment from three to five years, were opposed by the President, the Secretary of War, and the Chief of Staff, General Wood.

On the other hand, as the New York *Evening Post* reminds the President and the party newspapers, "under Mr. Hay's leadership the House Democrats have voted three of the most far-reaching and desirable military reforms that have been suggested since the Civil War." These, as *The Post* enumerates them, are the "consolidation of the three supply departments into one"; "the consolidation of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments with the General Staff," which "is a great step toward the simplification of the service"; and the creation of a general service corps, which "has been the dream of the Army for years."

A personal touch is given to the discussion of army changes by the retirement of Adjutant-General Ainsworth after his alleged "insubordinate and improper" language had brought about his suspension from office. On the matter of the term of enlistment and other points of difference General Ainsworth is said to have sided with leaders in Congress rather than with his own superiors.

The elimination of a number of army posts, and most of the other provisions intended to promote economy and efficiency in the Army, are generally praised by the daily press and the service papers. Reduction of the cavalry force, however, is strongly condemned by such journals as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), and Washington *Post* (Ind.). Both the Army Bill and the Navy Bill, it must be remembered, are likely to undergo more or less radical changes before reaching the President; hence speculations on their final fate are somewhat premature.

THE NEW SUPREME-COURT JUSTICE

IT IS AN OFFICIAL acknowledgment of the merits of "Jersey justice," thinks one editor, when the President chooses for the Federal Supreme Court the man who holds the highest place in the fabric of the New Jersey judiciary, and the presumption is that Justice Harlan's place is suitably filled. In striking contrast to the wide-ranging discussion of the merits of previously rumored appointees, notably Justice Hook and Secretary Nagel, came Mr. Taft's unexpected appointment of Chancellor Mahlon Pitney. The method is greeted with manifest approval by several papers. The President, observes the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "did not hang up Judge Pitney's name in the newspapers, to be made a target of for days and weeks, but quietly satisfied himself of the judge's fitness and then promptly sent his nomination to the Senate." This, adds *The Evening Post*, "is obviously the way in which Presidents should always do the thing." Yet this very fact is in good part responsible for the brevity and reserve on the part of newspaper critics of the appointment. There seems to be little to awaken either enthusiasm or resentment. Some fault has been found with Chancellor Pitney's labor decisions. Aside from this, however, the nearest approach to hostile comment which we have discovered in editorial columns comes from the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.), which has no more to say "offhand" than "that it does not seem as if the choice of a former corporation lawyer from the State which has mothered so many monopolies would give to the Supreme Court what was taken from it when Justice Harlan disappeared."

Praises of the President's choice seem to be based upon personal grounds and Chancellor Pitney's unimpeachable judicial record in New Jersey. Several papers, the New York *Sun* (Ind.) among them, point out that he is the first native Jerseyman to sit in our highest tribunal. The last appointee from New Jersey was born in New York—Justice Joseph P. Bradley, named by President Grant in 1870. The present appointment, as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) points out, gives the Third Circuit—comprizing New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware—its first representation since the retirement of Justice

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Shiras in 1903. The appointment is held to be "unexceptionable" by Republican dailies like the New York *Tribune*, Boston *Transcript*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Springfield *Union*, and Philadelphia *Telegraph*, and by such conservative journals as the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) and New York *Sun*, *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Evening Post* (Ind.) In New Jersey the Democratic Governor wires the new appointee to the Supreme Court: "You measure up to it." And within his own Republican party the promoted jurist hears equally warm congratulatory phrases from the decidedly progressive Jersey City *Journal* and the carefully regular Paterson *Call*. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) thus justifies its faith in the new Supreme Court justice:

"Chancellor Pitney has been on the bench for a decade. He has held one of the most responsible and exacting positions known to American jurisprudence. New Jersey has retained the ancient jurisdiction of the English chancellor. Its chancellor has been called on—since a large number of industrial corporations have been created and organized under the laws of New Jersey—to pass on an unusual number of cases affecting the powers, the responsibilities, and the limitations of great combinations under their charters.

"This experience equips Chancellor Pitney to consider vital questions relating to industrial corporations, as they come before the Supreme Court. . . . . .

"He adds to the Court a man specially trained in equity principles and procedure. The Sherman Antitrust Act relies for its enforcement on equity proceedings and he has had in his practise and his judicial career a wider experience in equity jurisdiction than most, if not any, of his associates."

MAHLON PITNEY,

The jurist selected by President Taft to fill Justice Harlan's place on the Supreme Bench.

It does not, of course, escape editorial notice that this is Mr. Taft's fifth appointment to the Supreme Bench, making a majority of the Court, and that this change has taken place within less than three years. This record, notes the New York *World* (Dem.), "has not been equaled in a like space of time since Washington," and "has not been equaled by another President in any space of time save by Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln." This opposition paper willingly concedes that the reconstituted Court has gained in unity and in harmony with changing conditions and that "it is the greatest monument President Taft has yet built to his administration."

Union-labor opposition to Justice Pitney seems to be based upon certain decisions affecting the boycott. He declares himself "not an enemy to labor," calls attention to the fact that certain utterances attributed to him were made by his father or his associates, and observes: "The public frequently makes the mistake of taking a legal decision based upon a peculiar or individual set of facts and giving it a general, sweeping application neither intended nor implied." The New York *Call* (Soc.) is, however, certain that "Pitney, in every turn and twist, may be expected to be on the side of the big interests as opposed to the working class."

Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, we learn from *Who's Who*, is 54 years old, having been born in Morristown, N. J., in 1858. He is a graduate of Princeton, in Woodrow Wilson's class, 1879; was admitted to the bar in 1882; was a Republican member of the national House of Representatives from 1895 to 1899; was a member of the New Jersey State Senate, 1899 to 1901; became associate justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court in 1901, and left that bench to become Chancellor of the State in 1908. He is married and has three children.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM UPHELD

EVEN EDITORS agreeing with Senator Sutherland's characterization of the initiative, referendum, and recall as "a triple-headed delusion and confusion," heartily concur in the Supreme Court's refusal to interfere with Oregon's initiative and referendum laws, while the more radical press exult that the way is now clear for the further spread of "direct legislation." The Court, as certain conservative papers are particularly anxious to observe, had nothing to say on the merits of the methods involved. A telephone company operating in Oregon had, it will be remembered, protested against paying a tax levied under a law enacted by the initiative process. The State courts decided against the company and appeal was taken to the Federal Supreme Court. The main argument of the complainant was that the initiative-and-referendum amendments to the Oregon State constitution were in violation of that provision of the Federal constitution which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." The contention was, as the New York *Times* sums it up, "that the republican form of government must be a representative government, and that when laws are made by the people through the initiative-and-referendum process, the government is no longer republican, but is a pure democracy." Without even passing upon this argument the Court, in the decision read by Chief Justice White, denies its own jurisdiction, saying that the right to decide whether or not a State government is republican is political, not judicial, that it lies with Congress and is exercised when that body recognizes the Senators and Representatives from a State.

The Supreme Court's explicit declaration against its own usurpation of the legislative prerogative seems to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and the New York *World* to be a conclusive answer to those whose chief indictment of the present political order is that the courts are given to usurping non-judicial powers. It is in this belief, notes the New York paper, "that the recall of judges chiefly finds its nourishment." But our highest judicial tribunal at least, continues *The World*, "is not striving to usurp power" and "is not disposed to encroach upon either State autonomy or the other branches of the Federal Government." And *The Public Ledger* comments:

"The popular will is not interfered with, and, despite the roars of the demagogs against the Supreme Court, it appears that the people of a State, in so far as the judicial power is concerned, may have the widest latitude. . . . The Oregon decision seems to have taken a great deal of ammunition from the demagogs."

It is interesting to the Springfield *Republican* to find that

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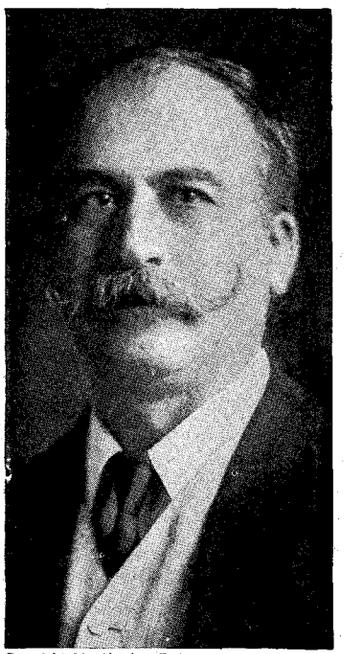
"the old constitution of the fathers, after all, is the best protector the initiative and referendum now has." The more conservative papers take their flings at "such schemes," but admit that the people of the various States have an undoubted right to experiment with them. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, "they will probably prove failures as an improvement in republican government, but it is not worth while trying to prevent the experiment." Tho the New York *Times* can not see that "the principle of destroying representative institutions and setting up what is called direct government in their place gains" any "strength or sanction from this opinion," the Baltimore *Sun* says:



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GEN. PEDRO NEL OSPINA,

The Colombian Minister at Washington, whose suggestion that Secretary Knox's visit to his country might be "inopportune" has led to his recall.

"As a dozen commonwealths have adopted the new legislative method in one form or another, Congress is not likely to attempt to take action against any State where it is now in effect or one that sees fit to adopt it. The Oregon decision is taken as covering similar cases, now pending, affecting California, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arizona, South Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, and Maine. The practical effect of the decision is to remove immediate obstacles to the operation of the initiative and referendum and will be hailed by advocates as a virtual, if not conclusive, confirmation of the legality of the new system."

The Supreme Court, in this decision, wrote itself down as agreeing with Abraham Lincoln, that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it," say the New York *American* and the Pittsburg *Leader* in almost identical phrases. This decision, declares Mr. Hearst's New York paper, "is a rebuke to the President of the United States, who has recently insisted that the courts of the country should be so established as to be 'independent of a majority or of all the people.'" And in no less sweeping language Colonel Moore's Pittsburg daily asserts that—

"The Supreme Court has restored the people to power and trampled upon the claim of Taft and like reactionaries, that the sovereignty of the people is not placed in the people themselves, but in some particular form of party or governmental machinery. . . . . .

"The Supreme Court decision should mark an epoch in our history. It has opened wide the way for direct legislation and actual self-government—government by the people."

In his opinion, which was handed down February 19, the Chief Justice pointed out that the arguments of the appellant "each and all" proceeded "upon the theory that the adoption of the initiative and referendum destroyed all government republican in form in Oregon," and he went on to say:

"This being so, the contention, if held to be sound, would necessarily affect the validity not only of the particular statute before us, but of every other statute passed in Oregon since the adoption of the initiative and referendum. And, indeed, the propositions go further than that, since in the essence they assert that there is no government function, legislative or judicial, in Oregon, because it can not be assumed, if the proposition be well founded, that there is at one and the same time one and the same government which is republican in form and not of that character."

The proposition of the appellant, moreover, would have "anomalous and destructive effects upon both the State and National governments" and to sanction his doctrine would imply the "inconceivable expansion of the judicial power and the ruinous destruction of legislative authority in matters purely political."

OSPINA'S RUDENESS, AND OURS

A DISCONCERTING CONCENTRATION of the limelight upon Colombia's eight-year-old grievance against the United States was the first unforeseen and dramatic outcome of Secretary Knox's pilgrimage of love to our Central and South American neighbors, and while the diplomatic incident is apparently closed by Colombia's recall of her indiscreet Minister at Washington, public interest in the claims so adroitly advertised remains. These claims relate to our acquisition of the Canal Zone in 1903, in regard to which Colonel Roosevelt, who was President at the time, has declared, "we not only did what was technically justifiable, but what we did was demanded by every ethical consideration, national and international," adding, "we did harm to no one, save as harm is done to a bandit by a policeman who deprives him of his chance for blackmail." But on another occasion, it will be remembered, Mr. Roosevelt informed his hearers that "I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate; and while the debate goes on, the Canal does also." Colonel Roosevelt's critics in this country and in Colombia contend that he acquired the Isthmus by violation of treaty obligations with Colombia, that the revolution which paved the way for that acquisition was fomented in the United States, and that Colombia is entitled to reparation. Altho these contentions are now the subject of investigation by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, our press was manifesting a very languid interest until General Ospina, Colombian Minister to the United States, took charge of the spotlight.

This he did by an unofficial note to our Assistant Secretary of State, which he also gave to the press, suggesting that Secretary

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BUTTERFLIES.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Knox's proposed visit to his country might be "inopportune" until the United States settles the question of arbitrating Colombia's claims against us. In this note he said in part:

"I shall appreciate it if this, my suggestion, is taken as born

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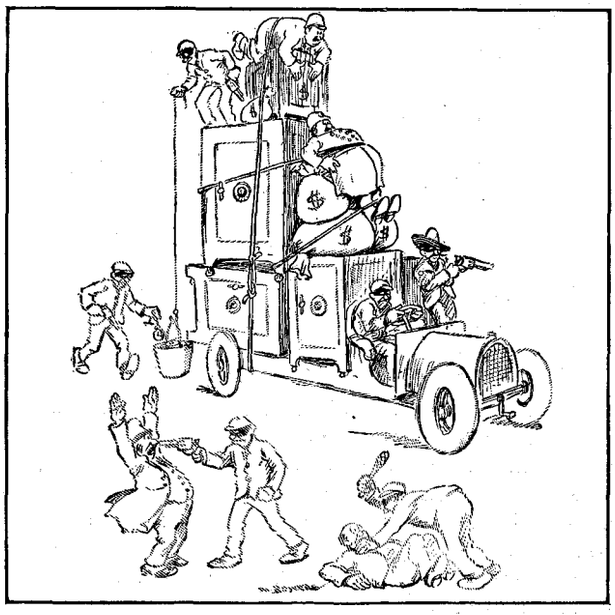
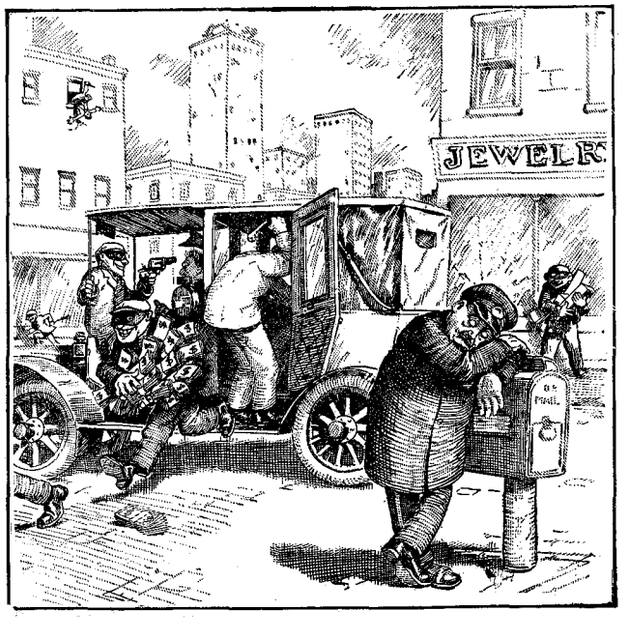


IN LITTLE OLD NEW YORK.
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal.*



IN WIDE-AWAKE NEW YORK.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.*

NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM NEIGHBORING CITIES.

of the desire which animates me to avoid any occasion of aggravating the differences which exist between the two countries, and to see the hour arrive when they may be satisfactorily settled, to which my country always has been and is now disposed.

"Nearly three months have elapsed since, in compliance with the instructions of my Government, I reiterated (November 25) to the Government of the United States the demand for the arbitration of the existing controversy; and I see myself obliged to say, with surprize and mortification, which you will doubtless well understand, that up to the present I have not had the honor of receiving a reply."

He then reminds our State Department that when under President Cleveland's administration this country was ready to go to war with Great Britain to compel her to arbitrate a boundary dispute over Venezuela, one of our complaints was that the British Foreign Office had neglected to reply to a note from the United States respecting the matter. Says the General:

"Let it be permitted to Colombia, in her weakness, to respectfully and candidly express how hard it is for her to see herself subjected to a like treatment."

Many of our Independent and Democratic papers are outspoken in their sympathy with General Ospina's protest, but their views are apparently not widely shared by the Republican papers, particularly those advocating Colonel Roosevelt's nomination. The New York *Globe* (Rep.) states the case for the United States in the following emphatic terms:

"The suggestion in the Minister's letter that this country has declined to arbitrate any arbitrable question is, of course, nonsense. For years this country has been ready to adjust the differences with Colombia in a generous spirit. Not long ago a tripartite treaty, to which this country, Panama, and Colombia were parties, was negotiated. This treaty was signed by the Colombian Minister at Washington and was approved by Colombia's President and Foreign Secretary. The Colombian Congress refused to ratify it because of an outbreak of anti-Americanism."

The other side is reflected in the assertion by Representative Sulzer (Dem., New York), chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, that the "taking of Panama was the result of a conspiracy carefully planned and cleverly executed, and can not be justified in morals or law." The United States, he insists, "must make reparation for the outrage to the Republic of Colombia." Another Democrat, Representative Rainey of Illinois, describes our method of acquiring the Canal Zone as "the blackest page in our history as a nation." Many Democratic and Independent papers remark that Ospina's rudeness in his sharp note is nothing to our rudeness in taking the Canal Zone, and the less we say on this subject, the better.

THUGGERY IN NEW YORK

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IN LITTLE OLD NEW YORK.
—De Zayas in the New York *Evening World.*

THE NUMBER of guns in the hands of criminals in the streets of New York has not decreased noticeably since the Sullivan law made such possession a felony, but the weapons of the law-abiding citizens have decreased, and some see in this fact an explanation of New York's epidemic of hold-ups. "The beneficent action of the Sullivan law enables the crooks to know that honest men are without means of protection," says a correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce;* and the Jersey City *Journal* notes that under this law, "when the robber and the bank-messenger collide, it is an armed man against an unarmed man," with the natural result. Attention to an astounding series of robberies was sharply awakened on February 15 by the climax of them all, when three daring criminals boarded a taxicab containing two bank-messengers, robbed them of $25,000 in the heart of the financial district, and sped away in a motor-car of their own. On the same day another band of robbers blew open a safe in an Elizabeth Street tenement while one of their number kept the crowd back with a revolver; a third gang raided an East-side jewelry store but were driven off, while a fourth aggregation raided a Brooklyn jeweler's place and made off with a tray of bracelets and pins. Next day a jeweler was blackjacked on Thirty-fifth Street, near Broadway, about 6 P.M. and relieved of a wallet containing $10,000 in gems.

The police are "grappling with an outbreak of lawlessness which has had no parallel in this city," declares *The Herald;*

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and *The World* is convinced that the metropolis "is no safer a place than the wildest Wild West." What is the cause of this outbreak of violence? Many, of course, blame the police; others censure the Mayor. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"Why do these things happen? The answer is that the criminals no longer fear the police. What John Fiske described, in reference to Thomas Hutchinson, as 'an intense legalism,' has obsessed Mr. Gaynor in his attitude toward the force. The Police Commissioner works under the shadow of the Mayor. He carries out the latter's policy implicitly. The lamentable consequences are apparent in the reluctance of the police to become aggressive and in the disposition of the highwaymen and burglars to become nothing else. . . . . .

"What is required is the restoration of confidence, courage, and initiative to the force and the relief of its members from the apprehension that their official superiors are more solicitous to prevent infractions of discipline and invasions of personal rights than they are to effect the suppression of crime through the catching of criminals."

RAILWAY WORKERS' COMPENSATION

IF THE BILL drawn up by the Sutherland Committee and strongly approved by President Taft is passed by Congress —and editorial predictions say it will be—then hereafter compensation for accidental injuries to employees must be regarded as a part of the regular cost of carrying on the railroad business in interstate commerce. Then, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* points out, "in fixing rates the railroads will be permitted to take into account any extra burdens which they may be able to show that they have assumed on this account." Any increase in rates, admits the Philadelphia *North American*, would have to fall upon the public. Nevertheless, this indefatigable champion of "the common people" avers that "in the end, the proposed law would mean not a tax, but an economy for the whole people."

Journals of widely different convictions approve the measure. To the New York *Commercial*, which carefully avoids committing itself too strongly, the bill does appear "on its face to be an earnest attempt to solve a great economic problem to which there are two sides." And the Socialist New York *Call*, which in its turn can not feel any great enthusiasm for a merely palliative measure advanced by "capitalism," says that "if this proposal is enacted into law and brings the results expected, there can be no denying its beneficial effect upon the railroad employees and their families." Similar comment appears elsewhere in the daily press, tho the Brooklyn *Eagle* is apprehensive of "a fine crop of lawsuits" when the new law is enforced, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* expatiates at some length on the injustice which would be done the employer and the injurious economic effect which it thinks would follow its enactment.

The bill transmitted to Congress with the President's special message last week was drawn up by the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, consisting of Senators Sutherland (Rep., Utah), Chamberlain (Dem., Ore.), Representatives Moon (Rep., Pa.), and Brantley (Dem., Ga.), and Mr. D. L. Cease, editor of a railroad men's magazine. According to Mr. Taft's summary of it,

"This bill works out in detail a compensation for accidental injuries to employees of common carriers in interstate-railroad business, on the theory of insuring each employee against the results of injury received in the course of the employment, without reference to his contributory negligence, and without any of the rules obtaining in the common law limiting the liability of the employer in such cases. The only case in which no compensation is to be allowed by the act is where the injury or death of the employee is occasioned by his wilful intention to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or when the injury results from his intoxication while on duty."

There are provisions, moreover—

"for a medical and hospital service for the injured man, for a notice of the injury to the employer, where such notice is not obviously given by the accident itself; for the fixing of the recovery by agreement; if not by agreement, by an official adjuster, to be confirmed by the court, and, if a jury is demanded, to be passed on by a jury. The amount of recovery is regulated in proportion to the wages received and the more or less serious character of the injury where death does not ensue, specific provision being made for particular injuries in so far as they can be specified. The compensation is to be made in the form of annual payments for a number of years or for life. The fees to be paid to attorneys are specifically limited by the act. The remedies offered are exclusive of any other remedies. The statistical investigation seems to show that under this act the cost to the railroads would be, perhaps, 25 per cent. more than the total cost which they now incur."

The passage of this law, thinks President Taft, would be "one of the great steps of progress toward a satisfactory solution of one phase of the controversies between employer and employee." The doing away with the old rules of liability under the common law, such as the much-discust "fellow-servant doctrine," is mentioned as a valuable feature of this act, whose "great object" is "to secure justice to the weaker party under existing modern conditions." Another result seems "hardly less important" to the President—

"The administration of justice to-day is clogged in every court by the great number of suits for damages for personal injury. The settlement of such cases by this system will serve to reduce the burden of our courts one-half by taking the cases out of court and disposing of them by this short cut."

Remembering recent noteworthy decisions in State courts adverse to compulsory liability laws, the Philadelphia *Record* nevertheless believes that the drift of judicial opinion is now in the other direction. Where State laws conflict, "inconsistent Federal and State laws could not long continue to exist side by side," and "the projected Federal enactment would probably, therefore, be the precursor of uniform laws on the subject throughout the country."

Speaking for the opponents of the Sutherland bill in an editorial vigorously attacking its "injustice," the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that "the imperfections of the existing law and its administration . . . can be corrected without subverting long-established principles of equal and exact justice for both employer and employed, and favoring one at the expense of the other." For instance:

"If the defense of contributory negligence on the part of the person injured or of carelessness or malice of those who work with him, is wholly taken away, the employer is subject to liability for what is in no way due to his fault and what he can not prevent. It may involve serious loss to him as well as injury to the employee, and yet he is to be made to pay for it while having no redress. This is not equal and exact justice, and it outrages the principle of equal rights and equal privileges before the law."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT'S no safer to be in a taxi with money than to be on the street without it.—*New York World.*

As we understand the situation, one of the Florida Republicans is for Taft and the other is for Roosevelt.—*Topeka Capital.*

THE stockholders of the Mexican companies want to know what became of their money. More neurotics.—*Philadelphia North American.*

NICHOLAS II. of Russia accrediting an Ambassador to the Republic of China is a situation not devoid of ironic meaning.—*New York Evening Post.*

IN cutting a $29,000,000 melon, Standard Oil Company of Indiana might have shown more consideration for the feelings of Judge Landis.—*Wall Street Journal.*

As China is to be modernized, and may adopt the English language, it would be a good time to reform the spelling of the word queue.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Mail for Roosevelt, *The Tribune* for Taft. Simply a sample of the Republican situation throughout the country. It looks very much like the finish of the G. O. P.—*Tammany Times.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

WHERE BRITISH RULE FAILS IN INDIA

THO KING GEORGE received tremendous ovations from his brown subjects wherever he went during the course of his tour in India, and tho the princes and peoples of his Oriental dependency cabled him a message of thankfulness on the day of his return to England, yet it must not be hastily inferred that Hindustan has been charmed by the personality of its Emperor and lured by his largess to the point of being lulled into a slumber of satisfaction. A casual reading of the press of India promptly dispels the feeling that the natives are minded to forget their grievances and calm their "unrest," about which the world has read so much during the last six years. But even if one were inclined to believe that India's gratification over the King-Emperor's personal intervention was more than skin-deep, the belief would be corrected by the speeches delivered at the recent session of the "Indian National Congress," which has been aptly called "India's unofficial parliament," and which this time gathered from all parts of the land 450 delegates and 8,000 visitors. Indeed, Pundit Bishen Narayan Dar, the president of the assemblage, whose address gives the key-note of the conference, pointed out with great force just where British rule fails in India, and set out with clearness that Hindustan never will be content until and unless Great Britain gets off the backs of the teeming millions of East-Indians. Mr. Dar, a barrister-at-law of Lucknow, frankly states that "British rule in India has its defects and shortcomings—which are neither few nor slight," and then calmly goes on to analyze what these grave British delinquencies are. According to this publicist:

"The root-cause of most of our misfortunes . . . is the growth of an unsympathetic and illiberal spirit in the bureaucracy toward the new-born hopes and ideals of the Indian people. While a new India has gradually been rising up, that spirit too has been growing, and so the critical situation has arisen: on the one hand, the educated classes, filled with new knowledge and conscious of new political rights, but hampered by the bars and fetters of a system perhaps good enough for other days, but now obsolete; on the other, the bureaucracy with its vested interests, its domineering habits, its old traditions of obsolete and unquestioned authority, suspicious of knowledge and averse to innovation like every close corporation, cut off from the people by its racial exclusiveness, and wedded to a paternal system of government under which is has so long enjoyed power and pelf, but which is discordant with the more liberal ideals of the present day."

The selfishness and perversity of the British, Mr. Dar says, make them oppose autonomy for India and try to crush the East-Indian publicists by means of press and platform prosecutions. It is seditious, he caustically points out—

". . . to say that 'the government is foreign and therefore selfish'; that 'it drains the country of its wealth and has impoverished the people'; that 'it allows Indians to be ill-treated in British colonies'; that 'it levies heavy taxes and spends them on the Army'; or 'pays high salaries to Englishmen and employs Indians only in the worst-paid posts.'"

Such being the case, India's political progress is greatly handicapped, and Mr. Dar checks up the charge of obstructing Hindustan's evolution as the gravest fault of the English bureaucracy in India. The second great defect and shortcoming of British rule, according to the president of the "Indian National Congress," is the government policy of *divide et impera* which has prompted the administration to give preferential treatment to the Mohammedans over the Hindus, and which is keeping India from becoming a great and unified nation. He advocates opposition to the Government in these rather veiled phrases:

"The idea of a united Indian nation may not be very alluring to some people, and a section of the Mohammedans may, for the present, fail to realize its true significance; but the instructed classes do care for that ideal, and they see that it is menaced by separatism. Here they find themselves in disagreement with their rulers. . . . Now, to help the Government in its measures is the first duty of every loyal citizen; but to preserve the nation itself for which the Government exists and to oppose every measure which threatens its existence now or in the future, is an even more important duty. This is an accepted principle in every civilized country, and is so here too, among those who understand Western ideals."

The third point in which the British Government fails, according to this East-Indian publicist, lies in keeping natives of the land out of the high-salaried positions, and filling them up with Englishmen. Mr. Dar quotes official statistics to prove that in the civil service:

"From 1870 to 1886 . . . there were 11 Indians as against 576 [Europeans]; from 1886 to 1910, 68 as against 1,235 Europeans. Thus, from 1853 up to date, there were only 80 Indians as against 2,636 Europeans, about 3 per cent. At the present moment we find 64 Indians as against 1,264 Europeans, a little over 5 per cent. of the total strength of the civil service. In the higher grades of the police, our highest limit is 5 per cent.; in the political department, there is only one Indian."

To drive the logic of these figures through the "thick British skull," Mr. Dar says:

"You may do everything with bayonets except sit on them, said a great European statesman; and our rulers must know that the old India has passed or is fast passing away and a new India has arisen which has learned new ideas and is inspired by new ideals, that the tidal wave of the new spirit which is transforming all Asia is passing over this country also, and that the claim of her people to equal treatment in the public service can no longer be safely ignored. The age of pledges and professions is past; if Indian sentiment is to be conciliated, the good faith of our rulers must be attested by actual deeds."

The fourth count on which the Hindu lawyer arraigns the British administration of Hindustan is its criminal neglect to educate its charges. As he observes:

"In India, according to the census of 1901, less than 6 per cent. of the whole population could read and write, while even in Russia the proportion of literates was 25 per cent. As regards attendance at school, last year in America 21 per cent. of the whole population was receiving elementary education; in Great Britain and Ireland, from 20 to 17 per cent.; in Japan 11 per cent.; in Russia between 4 and 5 per cent.; while in India the proportion was 1.9 per cent. In most of the European countries elementary education is both compulsory and free; in India it is neither compulsory nor free. As regards the expenditure on elementary education in some of the countries referred to, . . . it is interesting to observe that, while in the United States of America the expenditure per head of the population is 16 shillings ($3.84), in England and Wales 10 shillings ($2.40), in Japan 1 shilling and 2 pence (26 cents), and in Russia 7½ pence (15 cents), in India it is barely 1 penny (2 cents). And the result of this parsimony in education and extravagance in the military and other departments is that for mental backwardness India is a by-word among the nations of the world."

There are still other charges brought against English rule in India, but they are comparatively minor points. The only way these grievances can be remedied is for the British to let the Indians govern themselves, and Mr. Dar favors the idea of autonomy on the lines of that existing in Canada, and says the majority of educated natives, while they are agitating for control over their affairs, do not want to sever their connection with Great Britain.

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WHY ULSTER OPPOSES HOME RULE

THO NO RIOT broke out when Winston Churchill braved the Orangemen of Ulster and spoke for Home Rule in the city of its foes, yet many who know the ardent nature of the people freely predict that when Home Rule comes, and the Catholic majority in Ireland begin to make laws for the Presbyterian minority, broken heads will be common enough. The prediction may be wrong; Catholic and Protestant may surprize each other by their sweet reasonableness and moderation; but just at present there are extreme Presbyterians who aver that any serious attempt to impose Catholic rule on the Orangemen of Belfast will provoke a religious war, always the bitterest of internecine struggles. One of these prophets is Mr. L. Cope Cornford, whose words in *The National Review* (London) are worth quoting as an example of alarmist feeling in North Ireland. Here is what he says:

1914.—THE RETURN FROM BELFAST.

Afther Mhissonnyer's "1814" (and a dhivil of a time wid Carson and the Bhoys).

[Messrs. John Redmond, Willie Redmond, Flavin, T. P. O'Connor, Jeremiah M'Veagh, and Swift MacNeill.]

—*Punch* (London).

"The real evil, as every Irishman knows to his bitter cost, is that religious intolerance is habitually and rigidly exercised against Roman Catholics by the Roman Catholic priesthood. The Irish Roman Catholic is the slave of the priest. That he should be taught this religious dogma or that is another affair with which no one need interfere. But the priest claims all. He claims the body and the soul and the goods of his people, and enforces his claim with threats of grievous physical ill in this world and the fires of purgatory in the next. No man can marry without permission of the priest. If he takes to wife a Protestant, the Church, under the *Ne Temere* decree, declares the marriage null and void, and the children of it are denounced as bastards. No man can buy or sell or hold a farm but by leave of the priest. No man dare vote but as the priest directs. No man can save a penny more than the priest will spare him, unless the poor wretch hoards in secret. There is not an honest man who knows what Ireland is to-day who will not vouch for the absolute truth of every one of these statements.

"Now if Ireland were wholly Roman Catholic, to confer Home Rule upon her would be virtually to confer the power of civil governance upon the Roman Catholic priesthood. But, as about one-fourth of the population is Protestant, the effect of granting Home Rule to Ireland would be to place the Protestant minority at the mercy of a Roman Catholic majority. Hence the outbreak of civil war will instantly follow upon the institution of an Irish Government. Amid the shadow-dance of politics, the vacillations, whisperings, intrigues, boasting, complaints, false promises, and confusions that have stupefied the browbeaten British public, there has been at least one real thing, and its name is Ulster. There are (let us say) two hundred thousand or so resolute men in northeast Ulster who have made a last stand against the betrayal by consent which has been so smoothly proceeding during the last five years."

AN UNNECESSARY HANDICAP.

PAT—"John, me bhoy, we're traveling the same road together. Don't ye think that's enough widout wanting to keep me tied up to ye by the leg, like this?" —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

In contrast to this, the Dublin *Weekly Freeman* publishes the speech of a representative Irish Presbyterian, a Justice of the Peace of County Clare, Mr. William Colhon, who recently made the following remarkable speech at a Home Rule demonstration in Ulster Hall:

"I have been watching very closely how things were being managed for the last thirty years in the public boards in the County of Donegal, and I can tell you, as a Presbyterian, that I have never seen a Presbyterian interest suffer during all that time. We got the height of fair play, and not many years ago the illustrious Roman Catholic bishop of the town showed by a signal act of magnanimity toward Protestants that he recognized the right of Presbyterians as well as of Roman Catholics. I can tell Sir Edward Carson and the Irish Presbyterians that are following him that they are only making fools of themselves. As a Presbyterian I would be delighted to-morrow to see Home Rule in Ireland. I have never got anything but fair play from the people, and I am quite sure that every Irish Presbyterian would get the same. I defy Sir Edward Carson or his followers to contradict my facts."

The movement originated in Ulster by Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry is not only unjust, but suicidal, says *The Sinn Fein* (Dublin), the most determined of Irish Nationalist organs. No English Ministry can afford at this date to forfeit Irish support, it says, and we read:

"The Boer War has been fought, English credit has declined from 114 to 76, Germany has become the greatest military and the second naval Power in the world, Japan has added a new Great Power to the world, the Panama Canal has grown into a reality, the English nation has lost its nerve, the British House of Lords has let its power be shorn without a struggle, and the British workman has got out of hand. All these things have happened since England, in the insolence of its strength, refused Ireland Home Rule.

"England is not strong enough to-day to revert to the position she took up in 1886 and in 1893. All her leaders know that, and all are equally willing to buy Ireland's assistance, or at least to buy off her hostility, by granting Home Rule."

The Irish Independent (Dublin) applauds Mr. Churchill's speech (outlined in these columns last week) as a "splendid presentation of the case," but adds guardedly:

"So far as the details are concerned, the prudent course from the Irish standpoint, we submit, is to accept with reservation the scheme outlined by Mr. Churchill.

"By such an acceptance at this stage Irishmen will not be precluded from useful discussion of the bill afterward, and will not disentitle themselves from pressing for amendments which may be considered essential. . . . . .

"Granted that the Government intends to introduce a very good bill, still the Irish people can not be expected to say in advance that they accept it without any qualification, and even when it is produced they must exercise the right of examining it critically, and of making, if necessary, suggestions for its improvement."

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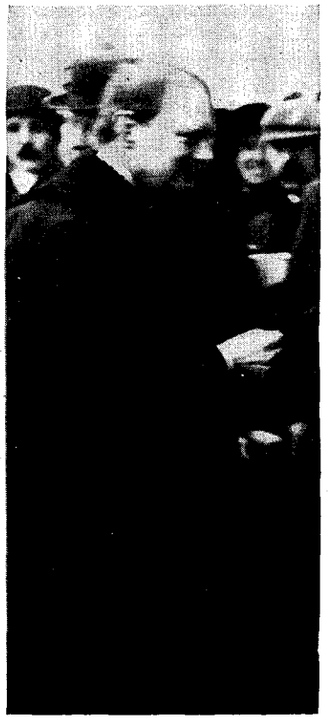
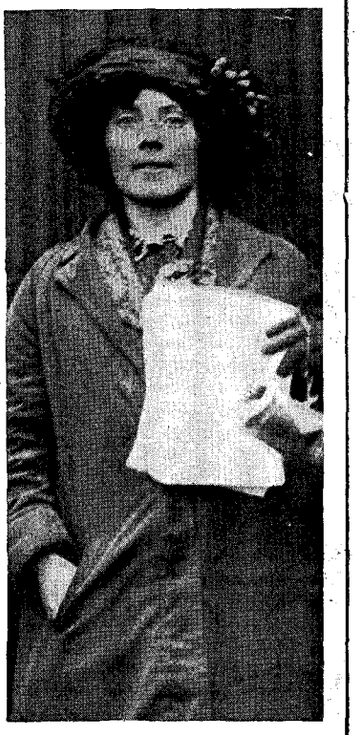
MILITARY GUARDING THE APPROACHES TO THE PARK WHERE MR. CHURCHILL SPOKE FOR HOME RULE.

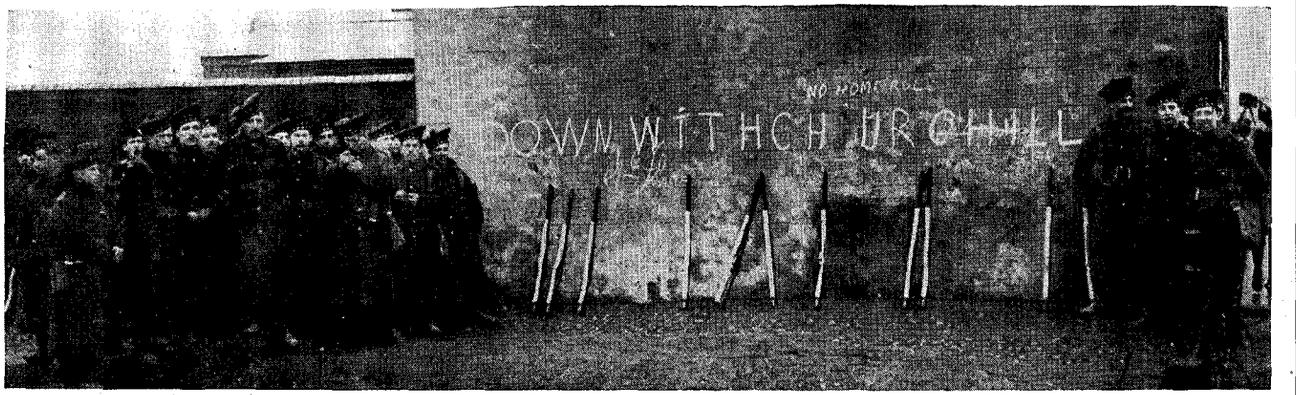


MR. CHURCHILL ARRIVES, SMILING.

UNIONIST LEADERS STRUNG UP IN EFFIGY; THEY WERE LATER CUT DOWN BY THE POLICE.



A SUFFRAGETTE THROWN OUT FOR INTERRUPTING MR. CHURCHILL.



"KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS," HIDING BEHIND A WALL, READY TO QUELL A RIOT.

VIEWS OF BELFAST IN A TRYING HOUR.

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ADMIRAL MAHAN'S WARNING

SOME of the British cartoonists and journalists are laughing at Admiral Lord Beresford for prophesying naval disaster to England in his sensational work, "The Betrayal," of which we recently printed a summary. They put down his "croaking," as they style it, to party politics, or to the foreboding despondency of age. But no one can question the scientific deliberation of an impartial specialist like Admiral Mahan, who, in his volume on "Naval Strategy," just published, indicates, without any Beresfordian vituperation, the weak places in the armor England provides against her Continental rivals. There is no other European combination, he says, that could stand against the allied Powers of Central Europe, Germany and Austria, and England is not at all prepared for a struggle with these two countries. England is favored, he believes, by her insular position, but she has no army to speak of, no fortifications, no dry-docks for her larger war-ships.

LITTLE MICHEL'S PRAYER.
(To be said slowly and lowly.)
"I am sure
My mind is pure,
My heart is true,
John Bull, to you."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

He reminds the United States that England's defeat would be to the great disadvantage of this country, and hints at the necessity of an increase in our Navy, and a possible warlike alliance with Great Britain. His work, says the London *Daily Mail*, deals with "tremendous problems." "It is not a mere academic study, but the final verdict of a mind, one of the most powerful of our time, disciplined by a long course of profound research, and absolutely detached from British and European prepossession." It is startling to read that the balance of power in Europe has ceased to exist, owing to the rapid growth of the German Navy. The following are the Admiral's words:

"Central Europe, that is, Austria and Germany, form a substantially united body, extending from water to water, from the North Sea to the Adriatic, wielding a military power against which on the land no combination in Europe can stand. The balance of power no longer exists; that is, if my estimate is correct of the conditions and dispersion which characterize the other nations relatively to this central mass. . . . New conditions have forced Great Britain out of the isolation which the balance of power permitted her. Her *ententes* are an attempt to correct the disturbance of the balance; but while they tend in that direction, they are not adequate to the full result desired. The balance remains uneven."

It is at this point that the writer turns to the United States and includes our country in his warning. To quote:

"The two English-speaking countries [the United States and Britain] have wealth vastly superior, each separately, to that of Germany; much more if acting together. But in neither is the efficiency of the Government for handling the resources comparable to that of Germany; and there is no apparent chance or recognized inducement for them to work together as Germany and Austria now work in Europe."

England's future is also darkened, we are told, by the social and political forces now at work in the country, which threaten the strength of her armaments:

"If social and political conditions in Great Britain develop as they now promise, the British Navy will probably decline in relative strength, so that it will not venture to withstand Germany on any broad line of policy, but only in the narrowest sense of immediate British interests. Even this condition may disappear, for it seems as if the national life in Great Britain were waning at the same time that that of Germany is waxing."

If Germany menaces Great Britain in the North Sea, Austria will soon be able to become a formidable antagonist in the Mediterranean. As the Admiral remarks:

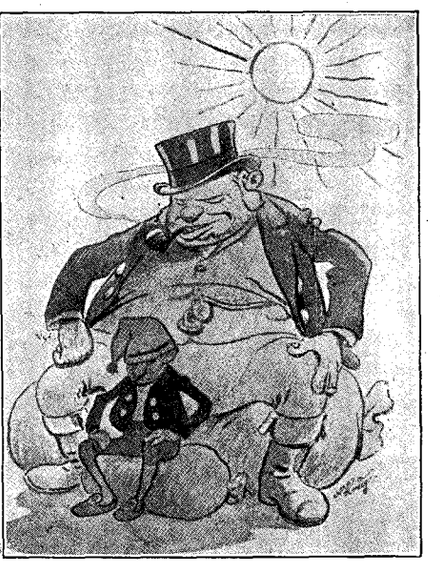
"Austria is not now the enemy chiefly feared by Great Britain, but it will be to Austria's interest to see Great Britain out of the Mediterranean, for Austria has great inducements to acquisition within it. Austria and Germany can not be said to have common objects; but they have a common interest in supporting one another, and their particular objects will be best furthered by cooperating with one another in world politics."

Admiral Mahan frankly states that war between Germany and England may break out at any moment by an attack from Germany. He agrees with the German von der Goltz's famous dictum: "With Germany, war means attack." The very extent of England's foreign possessions renders her all the more vulnerable, he declares, and "there can be no certainty when or where the blow may fall." Her fleet is tied to the home waters because she has few soldiers or fortifications. To quote his remarks on this point:

"The British Islands are inadequately garrisoned; they depend for defense upon the fleet alone; and the fleet consequently is tied to British waters. . . . As things are, since all depends upon the fleet, the fleet must have a wider margin of safety, a crushing superiority."

Nor has England a sufficiency of fortified docks and harbors on her east coast, where she faces Germany. He gives the following three reasons why the need of such docks is absolutely urgent:

"1. Because to provide them requires the longest time; 2. because they facilitate various kinds of repairs; 3. because, by the capacity to clean and repair several vessels at once and so restore them with the least possible delay to the fleet, they maintain offensive energy. . . . In position they should be as near the scene of war as possible; the more numerous the docks, the greater the offensive strength of the port."



MICHEL'S "PLACE IN THE SUN."
John Bull concedes Germany "a place in the sun," as the British Minister of War says, but insists on this position.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

On no point is Admiral Mahan more earnest and insistent than on this, that "the United States is vitally concerned in the solution of the problems that confront Europe. If Britain should be overborne, the United States would be the first to suffer by such a disaster."

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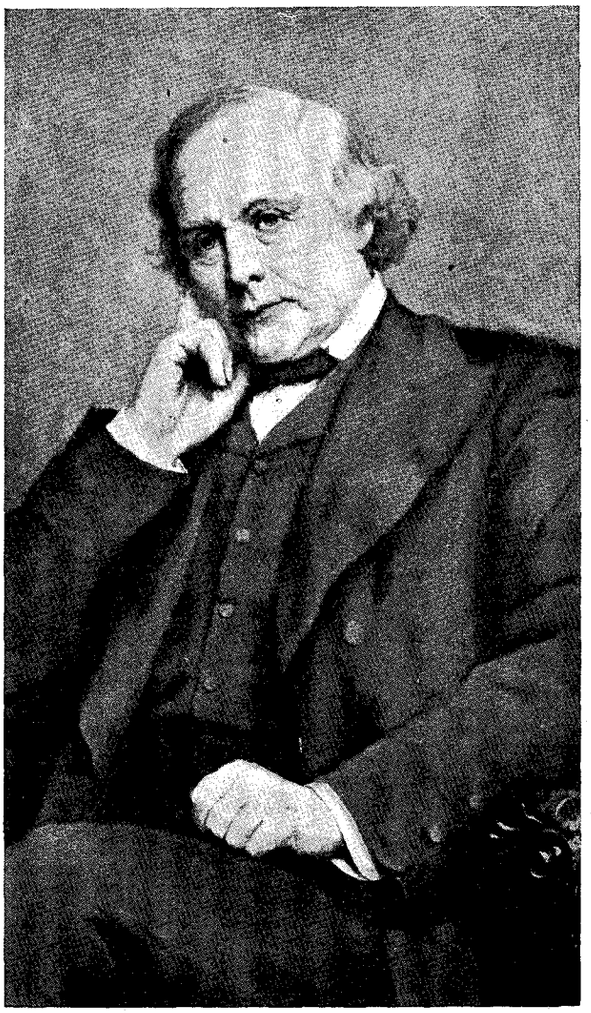
A SAVIOR OF SOCIETY

LORD LISTER, who was born plain Joseph Lister, in 1827, but was raised to the peerage in 1897 for his eminent services to surgery, died in England on February 11. Lister, who has been called the founder of modern surgery, is justly regarded as one of the great benefactors of the human race. By his discovery of antiseptic surgery he made possible operations that were considered impossible under the old procedure, and he rendered perfectly safe many methods that were thought to be dangerous final resorts. This he did by recognizing that in nine cases out of ten danger to the patient resulted not from the mechanical features of the operation, but from subsequent infection by bacteria. By disinfecting wound, instruments, bandages, and everything connected with the operation, he killed the germs and obviated the unpleasant or even fatal consequences once so inevitable. More recent procedure has been aseptic rather than antiseptic; that is, care is taken to exclude germs by scrupulous cleanliness rather than to poison them when they have gained a footing. But any procedure of this kind must rest upon Lister's original discovery, and he is justly entitled to gratitude as a physical savior of society. In his new work on "Surgery and Society" (London, 1912), Dr. C. W. Saleeby devotes a majority of his seventeen chapters to Listerism and its effects on modern life. Surgery as it was before Lister, says Dr. Saleeby, was the prey of microbes. With Lister's "intervention," as he terms it, it became possible to repel their attacks. He thus ends his chapter entitled "Lister Intervenes":



LORD LISTER.
FROM A PAINTING BY W. W. OULESS, R.A.
"He saved more lives than Napoleon took in all his wars."

"There is no pen, nor ever was, nor will be, that could do justice or a tithe of a tithe of justice to the meaning of that historic moment in the history of mankind when the slowly but surely seminal labors of the appointed in many past generations, hitherto unavailing, jeered at by fools, unknown by the crowd, trivial in the eyes of kings, culminated for the saving of fools and crowds and kings alike, in Listerian surgery."

The labors of Lister, the writer goes on to say, in succeeding chapters, have borne fruit in alleviating the pains and dangers of motherhood, in greatly lessening the mortality in war, and in advancing and aiding the surgeon's work for the good of society at every point. There is only one more step, Dr. Saleeby thinks: the blessings of modern surgery must be made available to every person in the community. We are apt to think that with our free hospitals and dispensaries and our instruction in "first aid to the injured," this has been already done, but our writer undeceives us. He says:

"That this magnificent provision should be made for the poorest does honor to our civilization as do very few of its more boasted triumphs. But it has many unsatisfactory features. In the first place, the provision is inadequate. There are not enough beds and theaters for all the patients who need expert surgical help; nor can there be so long as the economic basis of the hospital service remains what it is, and the causes of disease demanding surgical interference persist. Much more important, however, is the fact that it is entirely left to the ignorant, uninstructed, or disgracefully misdirected and suspicious poor to consult the surgeon. Popular education has given them no guidance in such matters, neither as to significant symptoms, nor as to the beneficence of surgery, nor as to the conduct of hospitals, nor as to the importance of taking disease in time. The fashion in which the poor neglect their teeth is a simple and typical illustration. Thus it follows that the finest surgical skill in the world, the most generous provision of superb theaters on the part of philanthropic donors, and the whole apparatus of a modern hospital are constantly set to hopeless, futile, or semifutile tasks, being robbed of all or half their efficacy because they are not employed in time.

"This point is tragically familiar to all who have any hospital experience, in such common cases as cancer and surgical tuberculosis, where time is of the essence of the problem; and when we remember how often the poor are misinformed—as by the antivivisectionists—and decline to avail themselves of the surgeon's help even when they have consulted him, we shall realize that not even the provision of skill and service and everything else suffices without some kind of machinery acting outside the hospitals.

"That machinery will in a large measure be provided in Great Britain by the system of national insurance. The greater part of the patients who belong to the class now under discussion will be so insured that they have a doctor to consult even for merely suspicious or inconvenient symptoms. Instead of waiting until the symptoms become intolerable they will consult a doctor at once, just like the well-to-do. I, therefore, anticipate, as one immediate result of national insurance against illness, a great increase in the proportion of patients whom hospital surgeons see in time. But only surgeons themselves can adequately estimate the value to their patients and the satisfaction to themselves of such a change, which will mean that much of their skill and labor, now thrown away because deprived of a fair chance, will be made really available for life and for health.

"An immediate, tho for the best of reasons by no means a lasting, result of the establishment of a system of national insurance must therefore be a considerable increase in the pressure upon the surgical wards and theaters of hospitals—an increase which must hasten the inevitable change in the economic basis of these institutions. That this change is indeed inevitable we shall realize when we proceed to consider the provision of Listerism for the great middle class, which can

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neither afford the fees of the best surgeons, nor bring itself to enter the hospitals, even if patients of this class were expected there.

"As every one knows very well, surgical provision for this class does not exist. Even the consultation fees of two guineas for a first, and one for subsequent visits are a serious matter, but the expense of an operation, together with nursing and incidentals, is ruinous. What the poor may get for nothing would cost the middle-class man perhaps two hundred pounds, which may be a year's income—say of a curate or clerk or what not."

Thus the poor are too many for us to help by our present methods, and the man with the moderate income can not afford to employ them; so that the benefits of Listerism, great as they are, are withheld from thousands. "The Promise of the Future," as Saleeby calls it in the title of his concluding chapter, is, in fact, the intervention of the state in all phases of the public health. The extension of Lister's method, from the killing of a few germs in the immediate neighborhood of a wound to the world-wide extinction of all germs, which means the abolition of all disease, is the goal to which he looks forward. For such a comprehensive war as this we must necessarily have state action. Dr. Saleeby would have governments turn themselves into vast boards of health and the conflict inaugurated by Lister on a small scale pursued far and wide until society, on its physical side, is saved effectively by the methods of the great English surgeon who has just passed away.

MARRIAGE AS AN EXPERIMENT

FROM THE STANDPOINT of biology and eugenics, marriage is a scientific experiment whose results are tested by the character of its offspring. So we are told by Charles B. Davenport, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in his book on "Heredity in Relation to Eugenics" (New York, 1911). Mr. Davenport is stating this as a fact, and is not giving it his approval. That marriage should still be only an *experiment* in breeding, while the breeding of many animals and plants has been reduced to a science, he considers ground for reproach. The human product is certainly superior to that of poultry; and as we may now predict with precision the characters of the offspring of a particular pair of pedigreed fowls, so, Mr. Davenport thinks, may it sometime be with human beings. As we now know how to make almost any desired combination of the characters of guinea-pigs, chickens, wheats, and cottons, so, he ventures to hope, we may one day do with man. He goes on to say:

"At present, matings, even among cultured people, seem to be made at haphazard. Nevertheless there is some evidence of a crude selection in peoples of all stations. Even savages have a strong sense of personal beauty, and a selection of marriage mates is influenced by this fact, as Darwin has shown. It is, indeed, for the purpose of adding to their personal attractiveness that savage women or men tattoo the skin, bind up various parts of the body, including the feet, and insert ornaments into lips, nose, and ears. Among civilized peoples personal beauty still plays a part in selective mating. . . . Even a selection on the ground of social position and wealth has a rough eugenic value, since success means the presence of certain effective traits in the stock. The general idea of marrying health, wealth, and wisdom is a rough eugenic ideal. A curious antipathy is that of red-haired persons of opposite sex for each other. Among thousands of matings that I have considered I have found only two cases where both husband and wife are red-headed, and I am assured by red-haired persons that the antipathy exists. If, as is sometimes alleged, red hair is frequently associated with a condition of nervous irritability this is a eugenic antipathy.

"In so far as young men and women are left free to select their own marriage mates the widest possible acquaintance with different sorts of people, to increase the amplitude of selection, is evidently desirable. This is the great argument for coeducation of the sexes, both at school and college, that they may increase the range of their experience with people and gain more discrimination in selection. The custom that prevails in America and England of free selection of mates makes the more necessary the proper instruction of young people in the principles of eugenical matings.

"The theory of independent unit characters has an important bearing upon our classifications of human beings and shows how essentially vague and even false in conception these classifications are. A large part of the time and expense of maintaining the courts is due to this antiquated classification, with its tacit assumption that each class stands as a type of men. Note the extended discussions in courts as to whether A belongs to the white race or to the black race, or whether B is feeble-minded or not. Usually they avoid, as if by intention, the fundamental question of definition, and if experts be called in to give a definition the situation is rendered only worse. Thus one expert will define a feeble-minded person as one incapable of protecting his life against the ordinary hazards of civilization, but this is very vague, and the test is constantly changing. For a person may be quick-witted enough to avoid being run over by a horse and carriage, but not quick enough to escape an automobile. . . . Every attempt to classify persons into a limited number of mental categories ends unsatisfactorily.

"The facts seem to be rather that no person possesses all of the thousands of unit traits that are possible, and that are known in the species. Some of these traits we are better off without, but the lack of others is a serious handicap. If we place in the feeble-minded class every person who lacks any known mental trait we extend it to include practically all persons. If we place there only those who lack some trait desirable in social life, again our class is too inclusive. Perhaps the best definition would be: 'deficient in some socially important trait,' and then the class would include (as perhaps it should) also the sexually immoral, the criminalistic, those who can not control their use of narcotics, those who habitually tell lies by preference, and those who run away from school or home."

It is by studying traits and their inheritability and combining them in the two parents in desired proportions that the writer believes we shall raise marriage in the future from an experiment into something better. We must remember, however, that he is speaking solely from the biological standpoint. There are other standpoints from which other persons regard it, and these will doubtless interfere with the consummation so devoutly wished by Mr. Davenport.

THE QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP

IT IS COMING more and more to be recognized that a leader is born, not made. The lad who leads his fellows does so by virtue of certain qualities that they recognize in him; and these will be apt to make him a leader of men in after-life, whether in politics, education, or industry. In *Bailey's Magazine*, an English publication devoted to sports and pastimes, Dr. Claye Shaw, in an article on "Temperament in Sport," asserts that the qualities that make a man a leader in cricket or football tend to make him a good man for other "jobs." Successful leadership, he points out, does not always connote perfection in mechanical detail, altho it implies an accurate knowledge of what is wanted at the moment and a balanced judgment of the way by which it is to be attained. Plenty react to the spur of a leader of genius who are useless if called upon to apply such a stimulus to others. To quote *The British Medical Journal* (London, January 20), which prints a review and appreciation of Dr. Shaw's article:

"This is illustrated very notably in the case of Napoleon's marshals, all of whom were men of tried experience in war, and with aptitudes developed in various directions in that field. Most of them, however, did not show to their best advantage when in independent command. It is not an easy thing to decide as to the qualities which fit a man for leadership. He must be tried, and too many thus tried would come under the verdict of Tacitus: *Capax imperii nisi imperâsset.* Dr. Shaw goes on to say that the foremost man of a revolution may be the right person to lead his enthusiastic followers to victory, but he may not be the one to keep them together afterward.

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Courtesy of "Engineering News."

INTELLIGENT USE OF THE ROOF OF A CITY WATER-RESERVOIR IN READING, PA.

In summer the rink is used for roller-skating; in winter it is flooded for ice-skating.

Here we may remark that the greatest revolution in the history of mankind was made without a leader. The mediocrity of the men who brought about the French Revolution and led the people during that period of storm till Napoleon ended it with his whiff of grapeshot has often been the subject of comment. Robespierre was a pedantic mediocrity who ruled men by high-sounding phrases taken from Rousseau. He is an extraordinary instance of how a man of small intellect can impose himself by a glibness of tongue and a talent for intrigue disguised under the aspect of an austere integrity. Speaking of the born leader of men, Dr. Shaw says he knows how to wait, and how to bring his individuality to bear at the right moment; he knows, too, when to retire. . . . . .

"Some diseases tend to produce specific changes of temperament, and the importance of recognizing this is obvious when the capabilities of men for filling a particular position have to be appraised. There is one subtle disease not recognized in the nosologies, and not mentioned by Dr. Shaw; it is popularly known as 'swelled head.' This has brought many an excellent leader to grief, and has ruined many a good cause."

For practical purposes Dr. Shaw divides temperaments into two classes: the nervous and the phlegmatic. The former is characterized by excitability, restlessness, a tendency to be imprest by adverse conditions, large expenditure of energy with rapid exhaustion, and an irascible, timid, or impulsive disposition. The latter is marked by calm calculation of the future, an agreeable reception of the present surroundings, and imperturbability in a crisis.

"These qualities are born with the man, and are but little liable to be changed by any effort. They are not synonymous with character, which is largely made by one's own efforts, and which is really the product of the action of the physical and social environment on the innate temperament. This distinction is vital to the successful application of leadership. 'The apparent character of a man [says Dr. Shaw] is apt to be deceptive. He may have learned so to attune his private temperament to his environment as to obtain a character of a certain quality or force, sufficient for ordinary conditions, but under stress the expectations formed of him are not realized; to our dismay he fails when he ought to have succeeded, because his character was but a thin veneer over a basic temperament of nervousness or a timid disposition.' Above all things a man must learn to play the game, a phrase, says Dr. Shaw, which has more in it than is generally understood. It is not merely playing fairly; it is learning to concentrate one's attention on what is happening, and to push into the background an unfriendly environment. Crowds are inconsiderate and impulsive; so are many masters, and the man of nervous temperament is liable to be flustered by his surroundings and to think too much of possible failure to rise to his reputation. Whether Wellington did or did not say that Waterloo was won in the playing-fields of Eton, there can be no doubt that the qualities which go to the making of a leader in sports are the same as those which help to make a man a leader in war or in politics."

A RESERVOIR RINK

THERE WOULD BE nothing remarkable about using a reservoir for a rink except for the fact that the skating is done, not on its frozen water-surface, but rather upon its roof, which is utilized for roller-skating in summer and flooded for ice-skating in winter. This peculiar and interesting public recreation ground is in the city of Reading, Pa., where the necessity of covering two of the water-works distributing reservoirs, in 1909, afforded an opportunity to provide the city with two municipal open-air skating-rinks, which, it is believed, are the first of their kind in this country. In the summer of 1911, the Reading Playgrounds Association obtained permission to use one of the rinks for playground purposes. Says Mandes Golder, writing in *Engineering News* (New York, January 25):

"The Penn street reservoirs are located at the entrance to the city park and, to general appearances, are part of the park. The reservoirs, built over forty-five years ago, were uncovered until 1909, when it became necessary to cover them, since thereafter they were to store filtered instead of unfiltered water.

"Before the adoption of the skating-rink plan, many other ideas were advanced as to how the covered space could best be utilized for the good of the public; some of these were: to build tennis-courts, general playgrounds, flower beds, and grass plots, etc. All these were given up in favor of the rinks as the primary purpose to which the roofs of the filters would be devoted. As already stated, however, these areas served as general playgrounds during the summer of 1911.

"Each skating-rink is approximately 130 x 250 ft. in plan, and consists of a 6-inch concrete slab laid on a rolled cinder fill, which in turn rests on a groined-arch construction. A 6-inch curb around the rink forms a dam for the water and ice during the ice-skating season. In the middle of the rink a pavilion is built in which are benches. Electric lights are spotted on the pavilion and around the rink, allowing skating in evenings. Sanitary drinking-fountains are built at the entrance to the rinks, and supply filtered water. In addition to these fountains, ice-cooled filtered water is supplied during warm weather, through a cluster of eight sanitary drinking-fountains, located close to the rinks. . . . . .

"The rink slab is sloped toward the pavilion, at each corner of which is a drain. These drains connect to a 6-inch wrought-iron pipe, which discharges into near-by gutters. . . . . .

"To flood the rinks for ice skating it is only necessary to

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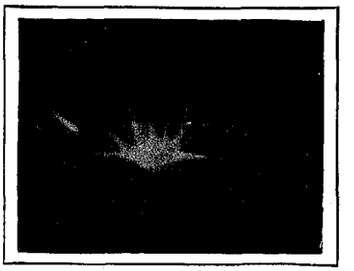
connect to a near-by fire hydrant. The rink is drained through a 6-inch wrought-iron pipe, as described above.

"During the ice-skating season the ice is frequently planed to remove the irregularities and ruts formed through continual skating. For this purpose an ice plane was secured. The plane is drawn by a single horse and leaves the ice in a good skating condition."

LABORATORIES FOR AVIATION STUDY

APPARENTLY we do not take aviation seriously here in America. As a sport or a field for daredevil exploits, some of us have entered into it with enthusiasm; that it may be a branch of engineering, profoundly affecting the world's future history, does not seem to have occurred to most of us. Laboratories for the detailed study of aerodynamics are springing up in France, in Germany, in England, in Italy, even in Russia. In the United States we have nothing of the kind, altho a preliminary report looking toward the establishment of one has been made by a committee of the Aero Club of America, at the request of its governors. A member of this committee, Prof. A. Lawrence Rotch, Director of Blue Hill Observatory, in an address before the engineering section of the American Association, printed in *Science* (New York, January 12), describes some of the work in this direction that has been done in other countries. He says:

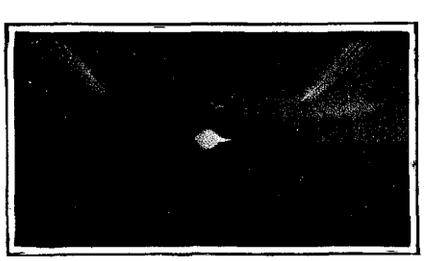
"The establishment of aerodynamical laboratories . . . marks the entrance of aeronautics into the domain of engineering. Probably the first of these was organized by Captain, later Colonel, Charles Renard at the Central Establishment for Military Aeronautics at Chalais-Meudon, near Paris, about 1884. Here important investigations on light motors and the resistance of bodies of different shapes to motion through the air were conducted, which resulted in the first successful dirigible balloon, *La France*. Experiments upon lifting screw-propellers, with a view to aviation, followed, and Colonel Renard carried on similar work until 1903, when he was succeeded by other officers and the name of the laboratory changed.



SILICON-METHANE.

"Important experiments on the resistance of the air to falling bodies were made between 1903 and 1906 by the eminent constructor of the Eiffel Tower there and later at his laboratory, provided with a large wind-chamber on the Champs de Mars. Of great importance are the determination of the relations between the velocity and pressure of the air on a normal plane and upon plane and other surfaces at varying angles of incidence, the distribution of the pressure over the surface and the tests of aeroplane-wings. The results of the experiments have been published in two large volumes with the detail and elegance characteristic of M. Eiffel.

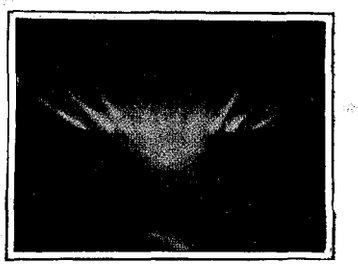
"Another experimental establishment of wider scope has recently been created in France through the generosity of a patron of aeronautics, M. Deutsch de la Meurthe. This is the Aerotechnical Institute of the University of Paris, located at Saint Cyr, near the Buc aerodrome and the Satory camp, the center of military aeronautics in France. It is planned to study all theoretical and practical problems of aviation and aerostation relative to the support of bodies in the air, both at rest and in motion. The institute is primarily a testing establishment where constructors and experimenters may bring aeroplanes, or their parts, to be tested by the best devices at actual cost; and secondarily it is an institution where aerodynamics is studied in theory and in practise by experts for the Government, and some of the results are published as an aid to the science. The invested capital is $100,000, and an additional annual income of $3,000 is provided by M. Deutsch. . . . . .



Illustrations from "The Scientific American Supplement."

MARSH-GAS.

"An earlier laboratory of the same nature in Russia was the Aerodynamic Institute of Koutchino, founded in 1904 by M. Riaboutchinski in connection with the University of Moscow. Its object is to investigate problems of pure and applied aerodynamics, general aeronautics, and meteorology, and three volumes containing results of the valuable investigations have been published. The initial cost of the plant was about $77,000, and the proprietor further donates some $27,000 a year for the researches.



CHLOROFORM
By the new analysis.

"An aerodynamical laboratory was established at Göttingen, Germany, in 1908, through the initiative of the Society for the Study of Motor Air-ships, aided by the Göttingen Technical Association, the Government, and the Krupp gun-firm, the laboratory receiving in the aggregate more than $7,000 a year. Professor Prandtl, who also holds the chair of aeronautics in the University of Göttingen, is director of the laboratory, and has as advisers Germans prominent in physics and engineering. In Austria there are at least two private experimental laboratories.

"The National Physical Laboratory at Bushy Park, near London, now has an aerodynamical department with an advisory board composed of men eminent in different branches of science, Lord Rayleigh being the chairman, who are appointed by the Prime Minister. The experimental apparatus for investigating general questions in aerodynamics includes a wind-tunnel, a whirling-table, two wind-towers for experiments in the natural wind, a motor-plant, and arrangements for testing the permeability of balloon and aeroplane fabrics and the strength of light alloys for construction. A report of the advisory committee for 1909–10 has been published as a government blue-book.

"There is a well-equipped laboratory in Italy for the military aeronauts, and in other European countries similar establishments exist, the work of which is not disclosed."

It will be seen, Professor Rotch points out, that these scientific establishments for the study of aeronautics may be divided into two classes: first, privately endowed laboratories, either personal or connected with some institution, and second, those supported by the Government for military purposes. Instruction in aeronautics, the writer goes on to tell us, is now given in many foreign technical schools and universities, the best-known course being at the University of Göttingen, in connection with the laboratory already mentioned. M. Basil Zaharon, a wealthy Greek residing in Paris, has endowed a chair of aeronautics at the Sorbonne with a fund of $140,000, so that France will soon rival Germany in facilities for training students in this science. But as for our own land—

"The United States is almost absolutely lacking to-day in aeronautical laboratories and technical instruction, for the brilliant researches in the past of Langley, Zahm, and Nipher have not been followed by similar work since the flying-machine was realized. Our Government maintains no aerodynamic laboratory, and few of our technical schools or colleges possess apparatus for this purpose, while none offers regular instruction, tho some investigations have been made by advanced students. The instruction in flying by the so-called aviation schools is, of course, unworthy of consideration, since the best of these only teach the aviator to operate and repair his machine as the automobile school does the chauffeur.

"It appears likely that the demand for collegiate instruction from young men wishing to enter aerial engineering as a profession will soon require the establishment of regular courses of study based on the European curriculum, at the completion of which a degree or certificate of proficiency shall be given, ranking with that conferred in other professional courses. It seems to the writer that aerial engineering can best be taught

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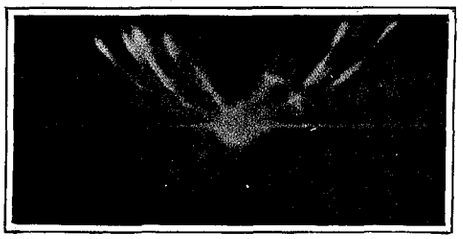
in institutions that now possess departments of mechanical engineering and naval architecture, for the preliminary training would be the same as that now given in these studies, and the specialization would consist in the substitution of air for water as the navigable medium. The installation of laboratories having powerful blowers connected with large wind-tunnels, or equipped with whirling-tables in a large enclosed space is, of course, essential.

"The board of governors of the Aero Club of America have requested the committee on aerodynamics to consider the most feasible method of organizing and maintaining an aeronautical laboratory in this country. This committee, of which the writer is a member, through its chairman, Dr. A. F. Zahm, has made a preliminary report containing the following suggestions. The fact that the United States Signal Corps and the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department will probably establish such laboratories for their officers should not prevent the creation of a civil aeronautical institution similar to those already described in England, Germany, and Russia. If the English precedent is followed, and the laboratory be maintained by the Government, it could properly be attached to the Bureau of Standards, but if privately endowed, like those on the continent of Europe, it might become an adjunct of the Smithsonian Institution, and this would be the more appropriate because the institution through its late secretary has already undertaken extensive aerodynamical researches, and still possesses workshops and a special library."

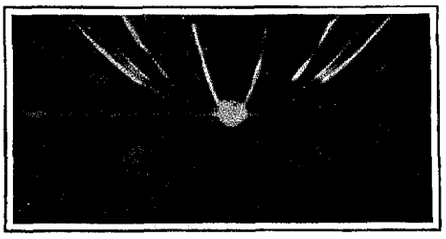
A NEW KIND OF ANALYSIS

A NEW KIND of spectrum, destined to be of very great use in chemical analysis, is described by its inventor, Sir. J. J. Thomson, professor of physics in Cambridge University, in a recent lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, London. We quote from a report in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, January 20). In the ordinary spectrum, light from a glowing gas is spread out into a band by passage through a prism, and the nature of the source is inferred from the position and groupings of bright and dark lines in this band. In the new spectroscopy the spectrum is composed of cathode rays, the radiation seen in an exhausted tube when an electric charge passes through it. These rays are subjected to the combined influence of a magnetic and an electric field and then caused to strike a sensitized plate. The appearance of the resulting photograph not only betrays the nature of the gas in the tube, but careful measurements of it enable its atomic weight to be told and so fix its place in the chemical scale if it is unknown. Says Professor Thomson:



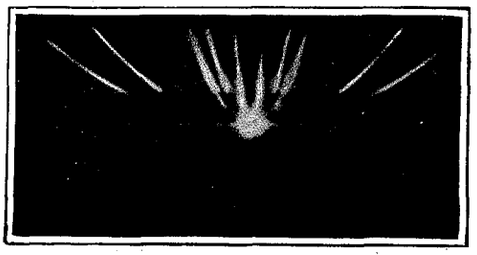
CARBON DIOXID.

"The method is as follows: the positive rays, after passing through a fine tube in the cathode, are exposed simultaneously to magnetic and electric forces, the magnetic field being arranged so as to produce a vertical deflection of the rays, while the electric field produces a horizontal deflection. . . . When these rays



CARBON MONOXID.

strike against a photographic plate, they affect the plate at the point against which they strike, and thus when the plate is developed we have a permanent record of the deflections of the rays. . . . The reason we get a curve instead of a point is that the rays are not all moving with the same velocity, and the slower ones suffer greater deflection than the quicker ones. Each type of carrier produces its own line on the plate, and there are as many curves on the plates as there are kinds of carriers; from an inspection of the plates we can find, not merely the



ATMOSPHERIC NITROGEN.

number of kinds of carriers, but from the dimensions of the curves we can at once determine the atomic weight of the carrier, and thus determine its nature. This is one of the great advantages of this method.

"To illustrate this advantage, let us compare the method with that of spectrum analysis. If the spectroscopist observes a line unknown to him in the spectrum of a discharge tube, the most he can deduce without further investigation is that there is some unknown substance present in the tube; and even this would be doubtful, as the new line might be due to some alteration in the conditions of the discharge. But if we observe a new curve in the positive-ray spectrum, all we have to do is to measure the curve, and then we know the atomic weight of the substance which produced it.

"To take an example, I have photographed the positive-ray spectrum for nitrogen prepared from the atmosphere and that for nitrogen prepared from some nitrogenous compounds, and have found that the former contains a line which is not in the latter, and that the value of m/e (the mass of a particle divided by its electric charge) for this line is forty times that for the atom of hydrogen. We thus know that atmospheric nitrogen contains an element of atomic weight 40, which is not present in chemical nitrogen—this element is, of course, argon. We might by ordinary spectrum analysis have found lines in the spectrum of atmospheric nitrogen which are not in the spectrum of chemical nitrogen, and might thus have suspected the presence of another element; but spectrum analysis could not tell us anything about the nature of this element, whereas the positive-ray spectrum at once gives us its atomic weight. . . . . .

"The positive-ray method is even more delicate than that of spectrum analysis, for by it we can detect the presence of quantities of a foreign gas too minute to produce any indication in the spectroscope. I have, for example, often been able to detect the presence of helium by this method when no indication of its presence could be detected by a spectroscope.

"Again, when a line in the positive-ray spectrum can be seen, the atomic weight of the carrier which produces it can be determined with great accuracy. Tho the method is only a few months old, it is even now sufficiently developed to determine with an accuracy of 1 per cent. the atomic weight of a gaseous substance, without requiring more than $\frac{1}{100}$ milligram of the substance. Another very important advantage of this method is that it is not dependent upon the purity of the material; if the material is impure, the impurities merely appear as additional lines in the spectrum, and do not affect the parabola due to the substance under examination, and therefore produce no error in the determination of the atomic weight. The method would seem to be peculiarly suitable for the determination of the atomic weights, not merely of the emanation from radio-active substances, but also those of the products into which they disintegrate.

"The rays, too, are registered within less than a millionth of a second after their formation, so that when chemical combination or decomposition is occurring in the tube the method may disclose the existence of intermediate forms which have only a transient existence, as well as of the final product, and may thus enable us to gain a clearer insight into the process of chemical combination."

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DICKENS AND THACKERAY

ALIKE "in soundness, in sanity, and in sweetness"! It is a question if these qualities will be mentioned of the two greatest names in the fiction of the twentieth century when their appraisement is made, but few appear to question their appropriateness to Thackeray and Dickens. Their centenaries, coming only a year apart, have found the two inevitably coupled at every celebration of either.

1830. Earliest known portrait. From a miniature by Mrs. Janet Barrow.

1835. From a miniature by Miss Rose Emma Underwood.

1836. From a painting by Samuel Lawrence, R.A.

1839. From a portrait by Daniel Maclise, R.A.

1840. From a painting by R. J. Lane, A.R.A. Owned by King George V.

THE PAGEANT OF DICKENS'S YEARS—

Mr. Warwick James Price, who describes the two Victorians in the phrase above, finds other points of comparison. "They were about equal in powers of observation, and nearly so in imagination. Both told absorbing stories in inimitable ways." Each "arrived" while yet young—Dickens with "Pickwick" at twenty-four, Thackeray at thirty-five "with that most wonderful example of urban literature, 'Vanity Fair.'" Each died in his prime, untimely: Dickens at fifty-eight, Thackeray at fifty-two. But here the writer in *The Dial* (Chicago), whom we are quoting, pauses. Beyond these he thinks "the two are scarcely more to be compared than are Turgenef and Cervantes, or Henry James and Mark Twain." Instead he turns to "contrasts," which perhaps were most marked in their outward lives:

"Thackeray was of gentle birth and breeding, educated at the Charterhouse and Cambridge; Dickens, lowly born, found such schooling as was to fit him for his future in the hurly-burly of the city streets and the over-hard tasks of grimy factories. Young Thackeray, dabbling in art and letters, let a moderate fortune slip through his fingers; Dickens, when most other lads of his age were yet busied over childish things, was seriously at work to keep the family together—a *David Copperfield* trying to get a *Micawber* father out of the debtor's jail. Thackeray knew France and half the continent when scarce of man's estate, and all his life traveled often and far; Dickens in his later years lectured and read in this country, but that is about all of his experiences of this sort. By nature and habit the one was a true cosmopolitan, the other a Londoner of Londoners. As Emerson said of him in his 'English Traits,' Dickens wrote 'London tracts . . . local and temporary in his tints and style, and local in his aims.'

"Diversities such as these in the careers and traits of the two men naturally were evidenced in their literary work. Primarily, Thackeray was receptive, Dickens creative. The one, looking out on the world through club windows, drew the classes; the other, studying human nature at close range and in the open, drew the masses. It was the characteristic difference between the shy, retiring aristocrat, and the self-confident, even pushing, democrat; the difference—to suggest the same thing in another way—between Du Maurier and Hogarth. From this, however, it is not to be implied that the Thackeray canvases were done at second-hand; only Trollope among his contemporaries surpassed him in realism, and Mr. Frederic Harrison has just borne telling testimony to the tragic power which was his. Dickens's tragedy, on the other hand, was melodrama, altho among the best melodrama ever written. There was, indeed, more than a little of the 'yellow journalist' in the man who had served his time with the immature press of that day. It shows again in his pathos, which was wont to degenerate into sentimentalism: 'There is something of an alien salt in the fountain of his tears,' writes Mr. Lang. Thackeray's pathos was effortless and inevitable—one packed phrase, and the lump was in your throat.

"At the opposite end of the thermometer of the emotions, one finds Dickens differing from Thackeray as a laugh differs from a smile. One is a master of humor; the other, past master of wit—even if, at times, it is 'a most bitter sweeting, a most sharp sauce.' Dean Hole once remarked of 'William Makepeace Goliath' (to give him the name of Mr. Quiller-Couch's bestowing), 'He said so many good things that they trod down and suffocated each other'; and scores of instances suggest themselves. Walking with a friend, one day, in a street off the Strand, the sign 'Mutual Loan Fund Association' appeared in a window. 'What do you suppose it means?' asked his companion; and he who was really Titmarsh replied, 'Why, that they have no money, and lend it to each other.'"

Dickens is found by Mr. Price "almost wholly lacking in those indefinite but very real 'feminine' traits which are to be recognized in Thackeray's mental make-up, essentially manly as he was." In fact:

"Dickens is the very type of the masculine—strong in resource, virile always. His creative capacity seems unlimited, so crowded is his stage with a long succession of figures, distinct, salient, memorable. It is often said that the majority of his portraits border on caricature, and that many are plainly such; that he was content to catch a striking likeness by exclusively selecting and exaggerating a peculiarity which might mark a man, but surely could not wholly represent him. Granting much truth in this (for *Boffin* passes the limits of possibility, and *Sapsea* goes beyond the bounds of even burlesque), it remains simple truth that only the unapproachable Shakespeare, in the whole range of English letters, has given the world more 'living' characters. One is seldom misunderstood when he refers to a *Portia*, a *Shylock*, a *Regan*, or an *Iago;* and in quite the same way we recognize a *Pecksniff* in every hypocrite, and a *Micawber* in every procrastinator, every irresponsible optimist; *Quilp* is the personification of meanness and cruelty, *Chuzzlewitt* of avarice and selfishness. Despite the number of his charming creations, Thackeray gave us but one name such as these, in *Becky Sharp.*

"In the matter of enduring vitality, one can not profitably

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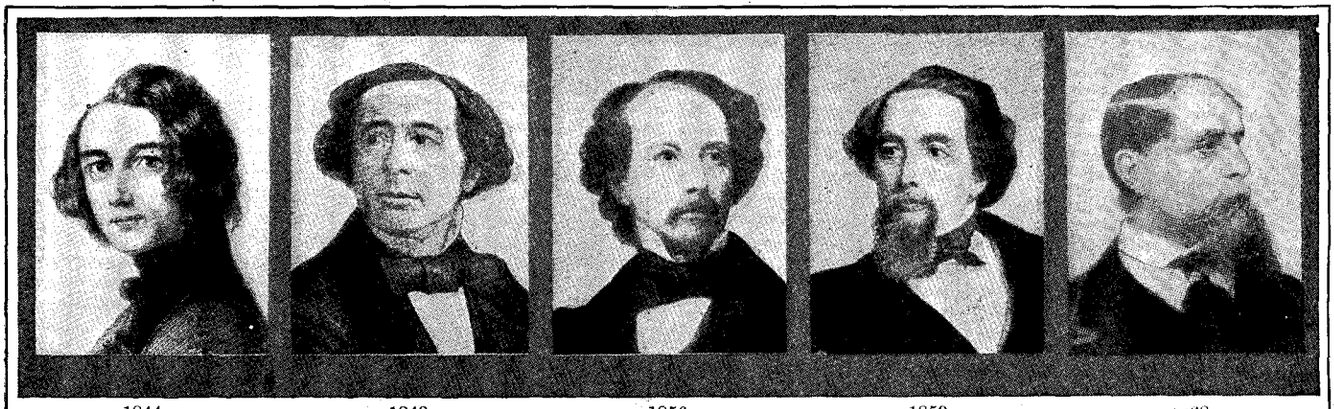
pick and choose between Thackeray and Dickens. Were proof of this needed, it would be forthcoming in the common delight of nine readers out of every ten in championing one against the other, tho in this same debate Dickens passes Thackeray in what the critics call 'universality.' His is by far the wider audience, even tho it be less cultured than that which sits delighted at the feet of him who gave us *Barry Lyndon* and *Pendennis*. However, such weighing and arraying of claims amounts to little more than intellectual diversion. The pros balance off with the cons at last, and leave us mindful chiefly of the store of pleasure and profit which we owe to both these greatest of our modern English story-tellers. So rich and splendid is their combined output that, if all other fiction and history and portraiture of their period were suddenly to be lost,



1844. From a miniature by Miss Margaret Gillies.

1849. From a daguerreotype by Mayall.

1856. From a painting by Ary Scheffer.

1859. From a painting by W. P. Frith, R.A.

1863. From a photograph by Gurney. Taken in America.

TOLD IN PAINT AND PHOTOGRAPH.

they alone could measurably replace all with their wonderful composite picture of the early Victorian days. Lately it was Thackeray and Dickens; just now it is Dickens and Thackeray. But we continue to read them both, and each continues to surpass the best of the 'best sellers.' We are grateful that two such should have lived and written. We apply to both what Carlyle once said of Boz: 'The good, the gentle, high-minded, ever-friendly, noble Dickens—every inch of him an Honest Man.'"

ABANDONING NIGHT SCHOOLS

NEW YORK has 89,196 pupils under sixteen enrolled in its night schools, but the average nightly attendance is only 28,954. It costs the city between $700,000 and $800,000 a year to maintain its evening classes. Superintendent Maxwell has come to the conclusion that all this effort for the younger pupils is "worse than useless." The city is therefore asked to abolish the night schools for all but adults and organize another order of school for children who work through the day. Employers are not to be granted all the effective hours of the boy's or girl's day, but are to release their young employees for attendance at "continuation schools," lasting from 7 to 9 A.M. and from 4 to 6 P.M. The school will then have a fair chance at a boy when his mental energies are not exhausted by a day in office or factory. In Dr. Maxwell's report to the city's Board of Education he writes of the more than 89,000 registered in the elementary night schools:

"They do not attend regularly, and they do not derive as much benefit as they need from their studies. The reasons are obvious. On the one hand, they come to evening school tired out with a long, hard day's work. They need to sleep or to play rather than to study. On the other hand, we give them only a diluted form of the day-school curriculum. They do not recognize the use of the lessons in reading, history, and arithmetic. What the teacher presents is without special interest for them. They approach their studies without energy, and consequently without profit. Under these conditions there need be little wonder that the elementary evening schools are not more successful than they are. The wonder is that the attendance and interest are not worse.

"After observing and studying these schools for thirty years, I am now convinced that the attempt to give instruction in the ordinary elementary branches in the evening to boys and girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age is a gigantic blunder. Those who are employed during the day need the evening for exercise and recreation. Only those who are endowed with unusual physical strength and unusual mental energy can, after a hard day's work, attend school four evenings a week and benefit thereby. That they need instruction, for their own sakes and for the sake of the community, goes without saying. How and when are they to get it? It has been demonstrated over and over again that they do not get it advantageously when the school-time is taken out of their time for recreation—the evening hours."

The recommendation is backed up by argument based not only on justice, but on expedience. Thus:

"Money is being spent most liberally on the education in splendidly equipped high schools of those boys and girls who are so situated that they can make school-going the chief business of their lives until they are at least eighteen, and often much longer. Are the State and the city to take so little interest in the less fortunate, who are in the great majority, that all the education they can offer them is the three R's at the period of the day when the brain refuses, or is too weary, to act? Are employers to have the best of the child's day at toil that is often grinding and poorly remunerative, and leave him little, if any, chance to cultivate those functions of mind and body upon which success and happiness in after-life depend? The interest of the community as well as of the individual demands that the child who has not the opportunity to pursue a high-school course, or even to complete the elementary school, shall be kept under the tutelage of the State and shall be given such schooling as he can profit by until the end of the high-school age. Employers will in the end profit by the arrangement, because with improved training their youthful employees will become more efficient, and hence more valuable."

The elementary schools open to adults, where attendance is optional, are not, of course, within the Superintendent's condemnation. Not only from him, but from those under him comes testimony to the "excellent work that is done in these schools for men and women who have just begun to learn the English language, in the way of giving them the first necessary start in the direction of good citizenship." The New York *Tribune*, in commenting on Dr. Maxwell's proposed substitution, speaks in a vein of depression about the lack of serious purpose in the young of to-day:

"Continuation schools such as Mr. Maxwell suggests for carrying forward the education of those who receive papers permitting them to seek employment only on condition that they continue at school for a certain number of hours a week

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would have this advantage, that teaching would be given at times of the day when the children would be ordinarily at their work. Thus their hours of application would not be increased and they would be fresh, or relatively fresh, at their lessons. This would require, as Mr. Maxwell suggests, the passage of a law compelling employers of children between fourteen and sixteen years of age to allow them four or six hours a week in the daytime to attend school. This is the practise in some, if not all, parts of Germany; but it is to be noted that there is a tendency, in some German places at least, to abandon the continuation schools as of little practical use and substitute for them trade-schools.

"Besides the lack of energy among pupils, another obstacle stands in the way of further educating the boy or girl who has gone out of school and begun to earn a living, and that is disinclination to further study. Those who are working feel that they have put such childish things as books and schoolrooms behind them. Delivering groceries, running errands, or taking in the names of visitors to the 'boss' strikes them as the only real thing. It is difficult enough to instil a little education into the average minds under favorable conditions. And when such minds have other and more compelling interests outside the schoolroom, conditions are not favorable. So, whatever may be said theoretically in favor of the continuation school against the night school, practically it is to be doubted whether there would be much to gain through a change from the latter to the former."

PROF. ROBERT HERRICK.

Who sees the modern economic organization, typified by Chicago, as "a muddy pathway down to hell, trampled and bloody in a monstrous and useless conflict."

ASIATIC PERIL IN THE THEATER—The theater—that is, the theater of the native playwright—is continually subjected to perils. Just when we think we have the game all to ourselves, and see the great day dawning for the American drama, up looms a peril. This year, as *The Nation* (New York) points out, it is an Asiatic peril and a formidable one at that:

"If this were not a bad time for protective tariffs in general, our dramatists might well appeal to Congress for a heavy import duty on Oriental drama, with which the stage is in danger of being swamped. The beginning of 1912 in New York found no less than four plays of life in the distant and odorous East. 'Sumurûn' and 'Kismet' are straight out of the Arabian Nights. 'The Garden of Allah' is North Africa. 'Ben Hur'—this last, it is true, of native manufacture—is Syria and Palestine in Roman times. Add to this 'The Arab,' produced earlier in the season, the play of native life in Hawaii now running, 'Madama Butterfly' at the Metropolitan Opera House, and the Russian dancers pretty nearly everywhere, and it is apparent that the playboys of the Eastern world are having things very much their own way with us at present. A play of Chinese life is announced for immediate production. A Japanese play, 'Typhoon,' has been given at the German theater in this city. What other evocations of the East are before us one can hardly say. The outlook is that very few corners of the Mohammedan, Buddhist, and Polynesian world will be left untouched before the fashion changes."

Yet *The Nation* finds "no cause for fear or regret" in this temporary retrogression of native drama, for—

"In the field of the drama, as a branch of art, competition is not yet obsolete. There is no reason why we should prefer a third-rate American play by an American writer to a good play from abroad. We can not help feeling that the young American playwright has gone in too much for the type of the times and the question of the hour. . . . To the extent that our playwrights are dealing honestly with life they will need no protection against foreign competitors."

CHICAGO IN COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH

CHICAGO is becoming self-conscious. She has before this been described; now she is analyzed. Her portrait in composite, from the works of such of her sons as Robert Herrick, "Mr. Dooley," Henry B. Fuller, and Joseph Medill Patterson, is being cast upon the screen of the *Friday Literary Review* of the Chicago *Evening Post* in a series of articles. Mr. Floyd Dell shows us how the great city of the lake, that we constantly hear prophesied as the future intellectual center of America, makes her children hate as well as love her. Mr. Robert Herrick seems to Mr. Dell to hate Chicago more than any other, since his message about Chicago *per se* seems to be Cato's cry adapted to read: "*Delenda est Chicago.*" The "few clear-souled men and women who attempt to free themselves, to get out and away from it all . . . he celebrates in novel after novel with passion and tears."

What Chicago is to Mr. Herrick, says Mr. Dell, is "most definitely" given in "The Memoirs of an American Citizen," "The Web of Life," and "The Common Lot." "Chicago is in each case a moving force in the action, and represents a dynamic principle." The first of these novels shows how people go to this city to make their fortunes. We read:

"That boarding-house life, which is one of the most memorable parts of the book, might stand as a symbol of Mr. Herrick's Chicago—a dirty, ugly, disorderly place filled with people too much occupied in 'hustling' to see the dirt, the disorder, the ugliness. They are thinking, these people, of getting on; when they go to church, it is a fashionable church, where they can look at the rich people, and talk about them. One of them does protest at last against the dominance of this topic. But she is answered by one of the 'hustlers.'

"'"What else are we here for except to make money?"' Slocum demanded more bitterly than usual.

"'He raised his long arm in explanation and swept it to and fro over the struggling prairie city, with its rough, patched look. I didn't see what there was in the city to object to: it was just a place like any other—to work, eat, and sleep in. Later, however, when I saw the little towns back East, the pleasant hills, the old homes in the valleys, and the red brick house on the elm-shaded street in Portland, then I knew what Slocum meant.

"'Whatever was there in Chicago in 1877 to live for but Success?'

"When the ambitious and rising young man who is the hero of this book is drafted into the jury that is to hang the Haymarket 'Anarchists,' he is impatient to have it over with. 'And then back to business. I suppose the world seemed to me so good a place to hustle in that I couldn't rightly appreciate the complaint of these rebels against society. . . . Guilty or not guilty, these men must suffer for their foolish opinions, which were dead against the majority.'

"When the World's Fair—the one dream that Chicago had it in her soul to dream—was being realized, this young man begrudged his employer the time he devoted to it. 'It made me impatient to have Mr. Dround spend on it his energy that was needed in his own business.'

"And such a man it is, according to Mr. Herrick, who fits in with Chicago—to whom Chicago gives all that she can of wealth and position and honor."

Mr. H. G. Wells called Chicago "undisciplined" and thought its condition was "a shame"; Mr. Herrick, according to his

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interpreter, thinks it "a sin." "Mr. Dooley," who provides the next "negative," being a cheerful philosopher, takes things as they come. "He represents, as no other figure, . . . what might be called lower middle-class Chicago":

"His Chicago is the Chicago of Archer road, of Prairie avenue, of the rolling-mills, of Dorgan the plumber—all seen in their human, not their picturesque, aspects. It is not a cruel place, as in Mr. Herrick's view, nor a romantic place, as plenty of other writers would make it. It is not ugly, because it is full of men and women and children. It is a place where people work hard in shops and factories and go home, not to an idyllic home, but a human one, and in the evening talk about the election or the neighbors. Mr. Dunne believes in these people. He does not despise their work, nor their homes, nor their conversation. He is an instinctive democrat.

"He does not even mind the goats and the gas-tanks. But there's the rub! One may forgive him his tolerance of the goats, but one can not forgive him his tolerance of the gas-tanks. A man ought to hate a gas-tank. Chicago has been growing, partly by virtue of that hatred, out of the gas-tank stage. Mr. Dooley has not noticed it."

A Chicagoan of the eighties warned Matthew Arnold that they would one time "make culture hum." Mr. Henry B. Fuller records the humming-time. His is a Chicago "which desires to learn—which goes to art classes, and lectures, and abroad—which is anxious, pathetically anxious, to be 'up' on everything." The "ferocious money-making period" of Mr. Herrick fell somewhere in the '70s; Mr. Fuller's school-going term was the '90s:

"People had begun to go abroad, and to envy the pervasive taste that comes of a traditional culture. Discontented with the uncertain esthetic results of our osmotic social process, they set about methodically achieving standards, bit by bit. With what devotion, and with what silent pain, they put themselves in the hands of Theodore Thomas, and Lorado Taft, and the Abbey and Grau opera troupe, to be made over. And these esthetic ministers, like the Mohammedan angels of death who prepared the soul for paradise by drawing it out of the body with red-hot pincers, were cruel only to be kind. . . . . .

FINLEY PETER DUNNE—"MR. DOOLEY,"

Who represents as no other of these Western writers, says Mr. Floyd Dell, "what might be called lower middle-class Chicago."

"This Chicago is not the apocalyptic sociological beast of Mr. Herrick; it is the scene of a tragi-comedy of manners.

"Or a tragedy, if you like: for if Mr. Fuller's Chicago aspired, it was because she was vile. Chicago was sordid, with a sordidness that defeated every attempt at reaching something better. She was drab, with a hopeless drabness. That word sums up the impression which Mr. Fuller's two Chicago novels convey. It is not essentially a wicked city, but it is perhaps worse than wicked. Certainly it seems to have grated upon Mr. Fuller more than Nineveh could have done.

" 'The Cliff Dwellers' and 'With the Procession' are collections, half satirical, half sympathetic, of middle-western ugliness of speech and action. They reveal 'miles of flimsy and shabby shanties and back views of sheds and stables; of grimy, cindered switch-yards, with the long flanks of freight houses and interminable strings of loaded or empty cars; . . . then a high passage over a marshy plain, a range of low-wooded hills, emancipation from the dubious body known as the Cook County Commissioners—and Hinsdale.' This last is hardly enough to compensate for the monotonous others."

Mr. Patterson, like Mr. Dooley, is not a hater. He "belongs to a group of people who officially believe in the city."

"This group of people regard nothing as so foolish as the cavil which tender-minded people make at the iniquities of modern civilization. They see something in civilization besides iniquity. They are the modern inheritors of the old theory of progress—but it is not in the coming-to-be of a vague beatitude that they believe, but in a precise evolution of a specific future out of the specific present. If the present—they say—were not as it is, with all its iniquities, the future, with all its glories, could not come to pass. This refers, of course, to the Socialists, of whom Mr. Patterson is one."

JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON,

Who belongs to the group of literary and political Chicagoans "who officially believe in the city."

Mr. Dell's discussion of Mr. Patterson involves chiefly his novel called "Rebellion." He says:

"The novel 'Rebellion' is written about the theme of a woman's divorce. In this matter, too, Chicago figures. It is Chicago, the great city, the focus of modernity, which takes hold of *Georgia*, and makes her marry the man she loves—that makes her discard the religion in which she has been reared, and all the customs of her people, in order to do it. Chicago will not let her alone; it forces her to be modern.

"Chicago redeems us from superstition, from custom, from ignorance, from provincialism; it provides us, as nothing else can, efficient means for the performance of work; it provides us likewise with leisure, pleasure, companionship, stimulus; so one understands Mr. Patterson to say. Let there be drawn a continuous, never-ending line, to represent the course of mankind through time; that which is already drawn is history; and that blank space ahead, the future. But the point of the line, the point which bores into the future, the living present—that is Chicago. . . .

"Chicago, Mr. Patterson seems to say, is very likely to be better than the homes of its people; very likely to be the finest influence in the lives of those people. This young wife, *Georgia*, for instance, 'was a citizen of no mean city' throughout the day; at the lunch-club where she cooperated; in the big, white-tiled vestibule of her building, where she exchanged ten words of weather prophecy with the elevator-starter between clicks; in the rest-room, where they talked office politics, and shows, and woman-suffrage, as well as beaus and hats; behind her machine, which rattled '$20 a week by your own ten fingers and no man's gratuity.'

" 'There were no oaths, no bonds unbreakable, no church to tell her that she couldn't change her job, as it tells the housed and covered women who get their bread by wifehood.'

"A discreet way of saying that the city does tend to 'break up the home'—and a suggestion that such homes ought to be broken up!

"The city destroys religion, too. *Georgia's* 'belief was orthodox [Catholic], but it did not hold her as vividly as it held the old folk in the old days. Had she lived nearer to the miracles of the sun going down in darkness and coming up in light; or thunder-storms and young oats springing green out of black, with wild mustard interspersed among them like deeds of sin; of the frost coming out of the ground; and the leaves dying and the trees sleeping; she would perhaps have lived nearer to the miracles of bread and wine, of Christ sleeping that the world may wake.' . . . . . .

"It is Mr. Patterson's attitude toward the present, as exemplified in his attitude toward Chicago, that makes his novel, 'Rebellion,' so interesting. Mr. Herrick mourns over what is, as tho it ought to be something else. Mr. Patterson has a better philosophy, if not so good a literary style; and his writing is accordingly more valid."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

CRITICS OF RELIGIOUS GARB IN INDIAN SCHOOLS

NO PROTESTANT journal disagrees with President Taft in his determination to sift to the bottom the question of retaining or abandoning the religious garb in the Indian schools. They admit that there is no need of haste, and his act in suspending Commissioner Valentine's order about abolition (treated from the Catholic side last week) meets no disapproval. Pending the decision of the Chief Magistrate, however, they are frank in declaring that the question is more than a "fuss about clothes." *The Continent* (Chicago) gives this statement of the situation:

"The schools involved in this dispute are schools which the Catholic Church for a time conducted as avowedly sectarian mission work—work designed to make Catholic converts. For similar enterprises no Protestant denomination would ever dream of trying to get public support. But Catholic priests still stick to it that public tax money ought to pay the expenses of their parochial schools, and in the Indian schools of the Federal Government they seem to be working for a practical exhibit of their theory. So they have persuaded the Indian Bureau to take over one after another of their mission schools and finance them out of the National treasury. The schoolhouses are rented from the Catholic Church and the Catholic teachers are put on the public pay-roll without even the formality of a civil-service examination, which other teachers in the same work are not allowed to escape.

"Of course, when this transfer takes place, a pretense is made of secularizing the schools. But the same schoolrooms are used, the same distinctive symbols of papal ideas remain displayed on the walls, and the same monks and nuns continue to teach, wearing just as before the dress which invests them with religious authority in the eyes of the school-children. In some cases instruction in Roman doctrine and ceremonial is even given in school hours. From conditions of this sort the whole broad problem of upholding the religious impartiality of the American commonwealth rises into view. Protestants would deem it a disgraceful subterfuge to unload their missionary institutions in any such fashion on the shoulders of the Government. Shall they forbear to protest when Roman priests are practising strategies so insidious for a purpose so un-American?"

In a later editorial comment *The Continent* declares itself convinced that taking over the schools on the terms up to now obtaining "was a fundamental mistake, which should now be rectified." Now that the matter has been raised, questions this journal, "may we depend upon President Taft and Secretary Fisher for a full and public investigation of this whole problem with a view to its right and permanent settlement with justice to all the parties concerned?"

The Home Missions Council, consisting of twenty-four Protestant organizations doing work throughout the United States, telegraphed the President after hearing of Commissioner Valentine's order:

"The action of the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs issued January 27, relative to sectarian insignia and garb in Federal Indian schools, is to our minds so manifestly American in spirit, judicial, and righteous, that we heartily approve and commend it. We did not know that such an order was in preparation. But we now express our commendation and ask that nothing be permitted to weaken its force. We desire our representatives to have a conference with you if you find opportunity and occasion for this.

"(Signed) CHARLES L. THOMPSON, *President.*"

The President's secretary acknowledged the telegram; but, says *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), "without further communication with the Home Missions Council, and allowing no opportunity for conference, the President wrote to Secretary Fisher, of the Department of the Interior, a letter, under date of February 2, practically revoking the order." After hearing of this the Home Missions Council "telegraphed its profound regret that the President had revoked the order of the Indian Commissioner without affording the opportunity for conference, which was asked for the Council in Dr. Thompson's message."

The Truth Seeker (non-religious, New York) makes this observation:

"Religious garb is forbidden in the public schools of this State on the ground that nuns and preists in their vestments, acting as teachers, keep their denominational faith perpetually in view of the pupils with an impress more distinct and lasting than all that could be conveyed by direct teaching from the catechism.

"Of the Government Indian schools in which Catholic teachers wear their religious gowns and millinery, there are two in Wisconsin, one at Odana and one at Lac Courte d'Oreills; two in South Dakota, one at Devil's Lake, and one at Fort Yates; one at Tucson, Ariz., and one at Jamez, Ariz.; besides fully fifteen more in various Western States.

"President Taft says: 'I fully believe in the principle of separtaion of church and state, on which our Government is based, but—' But what? Why, in taking over the Catholic schools the Government retained the Catholic teachers. But the Government did not retain the garb; and there is no more injustice in insisting that a teacher shall discard it than in the regulation that an enlisted man in the army or navy shall discard citizen's clothes and put on a uniform.

"As a Government employee, the teacher represents the state. In wearing the religious garb the employee represents the church. Church and state are united in that employee, and anybody, whether President or priest, who would permit such a union is not honest when affirming his belief in separation."

DR. CAMPBELL'S ACCOUNT OF US

BARRING the American interviewer, Dr. R. J. Campbell seems to have formed a favorable impression of most things American during his recent visit to us. He found his tour an exacting one, for he describes Americans as "gluttons for speech-making"; and preaching or speaking five or six times a day was sometimes asked of him. Whatever has been read of him in the American daily papers will have to be discounted, for he admits he "suffered somewhat at the hands of the American reporter and the American daily newspaper, by comparison with which *The Daily Mail* is almost a sacred publication."

On questions of Biblical criticism he found our ministers behind the British clergy. Thus he speaks to an interviewer for *The Christian World* (London):

"There are more literalists there than here, but in doctrinal matters, on the other hand, I met with a very great deal of real liberalism—liberals who are quite evangelical in spirit. This is due largely to the work of men like Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. George Gordon, of Boston; Dr. Charles R. Brown, of Yale; Dr. Adams Brown, of Union Seminary; and the lately deceased Dr. Newton Clarke. On critical issues I was occasionally startled by finding questions put on points which over here are supposed to be finally settled and done with—questions like the composite character of the Pentateuch and Isaiah and, say, the spiritual interpretation of the Gospel of St. John."

American churches were also found "affected by the materialism of American life"—"religion seems a one-day-a-week thing." Such facts may, to his mind, "account for the isolation of the working classes from the American churches":

"There certainly is an even wider gulf between the religious and the social consciousness than there is here in England. That gulf is being recognized, however, by thoughtful minds, and efforts are being made to bridge it. I found Socialists very antagonistic to religion. In Los Angeles, where the relations have been very bitter with the Churches on the one side and the Socialists on the other, I found, curiously enough, more

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real religious susceptibility among some of the Socialists than I had done in the East or Middle West."

What we have read of the hostility shown Dr. Campbell because of his theological views may be set at rest by his account of what happened to him here:

"Overt hostility, no! In two cities, Philadelphia and Erie, I met at the beginning with what I fancied was not a very friendly attitude on the part of some of the ministers who were suspicious, apparently, of my orthodoxy; but that all disappeared in the course of the engagements, and they were quite cordial at the end. Everywhere else the ministers were cordiality itself. They did everything they possibly could to make me feel at home among them. Indeed, one of the most pleasant features of the whole tour has been the private meetings I have held in almost every center with the ministers of all the Protestant denominations, including Episcopalians. In many places an Episcopalian minister presided.

"Whenever I got to a city I found, as a rule, that the first thing arranged for was a meeting of the ministers of the district. These ministers' meetings were generally private. As soon as the address was over and the time for questions arrived, the discussion soon came (whatever the subject of my address) to theology. I did not bargain for the amount of vigorous questioning to which I was subjected. This became a feature of the tour, the questioning by ministers, and I found the widest differences of theological opinion among my auditors—extreme liberals sitting alongside high and dry conservatives. These meetings were invariably friendly and harmonious. We were very frank with each other in questioning and answering, but I could not see any disposition to engage in any heresy-hunting. I was told that it would have been different four or five years ago, as at that time there was the same kind of apprehension as in England, and liberals and conservatives were very much more suspicious of each other than they are now.

"At Los Angeles, where we had a large gathering of ministers in the Congregational Church, of which the pastor is Dr. Horace Day (who was at Oxford with me in my undergraduate days), one of the questions asked me was, 'Do you believe in a personal devil?' and the question was greeted with a roar of laughter from the assembly. It appears that the questioner was a very orthodox brother. As soon as the laughter subsided, I replied, 'Yes, sir, lots and lots and lots of them.' There was another roar of laughter, and curiously enough the questioner seemed quite satisfied by my reply."

In his own paper, *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), Dr. Campbell gives some additional impressions. What struck him most here was—

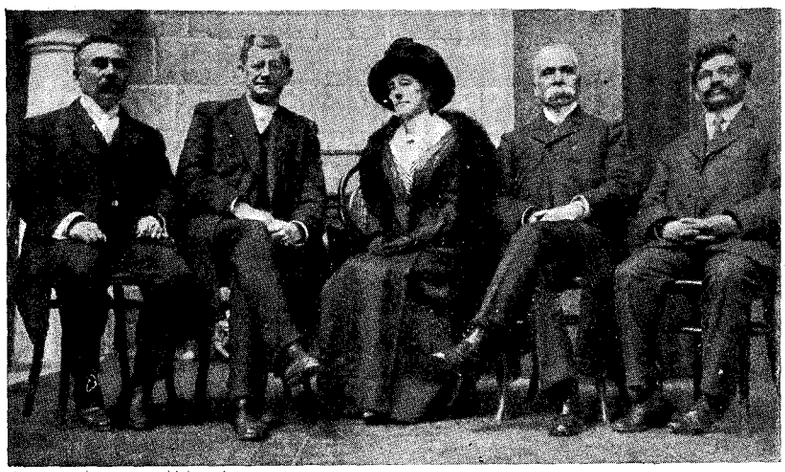
"The growth of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church since I was last in the States, nine years ago. The press shows more deference to Romanism than it does to Protestantism. Boston, once the home of Puritanism, is now under Catholic domination. On Thanksgiving day the President of the United States, altho not himself a Catholic, attended mass at the Catholic cathedral. Protestants attribute this increase to immigration, but a Roman Catholic Archbishop assured me that it is largely due to direct conversion also. The fact certainly needs accounting for."

The interviewer concludes:

"Speaking guardedly, Mr. Campbell said he thinks that on the whole there is in America less of real and deep religious life than in this country."

A BIBLE FOR PRESIDENT MADERO

THE BIBLE is supposed to bring comfort to those in trouble, but this was not the reason the American Bible Society recently gave a copy to the new President of Mexico, who is having troubles enough these days to learn to sympathize with his predecessor. The presentation was in the line of missionary endeavor, at any rate it emphasized the work of the Protestant missionaries in Mexico, and may thus stir up more opposition to Madero among those who do not favor the missions and prove a trouble-maker for him rather than the reverse. Madero approves the Bible, we learn. No previous Mexican President has given "such direct testimony to the value of the sacred Scriptures," says the Rev. Dr. John W. Butler, who made the presentation, and who sends an account of it to *Zion's Herald* (Boston). Madero favored the committee "in a signal manner" by inviting them to the Castle of Chapultepec instead of receiving them at the National Palace, where such interviews are usually held. Moreover, he met the delegation at the head of the stairs and led them to the reception-room, where Dr. Butler addrest him in these words:



Courtesy of the American Bible Society

COMMITTEE THAT PRESENTED THE BIBLE.

Left to right:—Rev. Julian Castro, Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Rev. Dr. John W. Butler, Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. F. S. Hamilton, Agent of American Bible Society in Mexico; Dr. Morales, Presbyterian pastor; Rev. V. Mendoza, Editor *Abogado Cristiano*.

"Mr. President: To the American Bible Society, which has its headquarters in New York City, to the distinguished representative of that Society in this Republic, Mrs. Francisca S. Hamilton, and to some of my colleagues, the Protestant pastors in this capital, there came almost at the same time the idea to take advantage of the elevation of Your Excellency to the chief magistracy of the Republic to present to you a copy of the sacred Scriptures.

"We should say, at the beginning, Mr. President, that the idea did not occur to us because we thought you unacquainted with the precious volume or its contents, but because, given the character of our calling, we could find no other method more appropriate in which to congratulate you for the merited and high honor which the Mexican people have recently conferred upon you.

"It is our pleasure to tell you that this sacred volume exists now in more than four hundred languages of the world, and that it is coming to be recognized more and more as the best cornerstone, both of the nation and the family; and as the never-to-be-forgotten Queen Victoria said on a historic occasion when an Oriental prince visited England: 'The secret of the prosperity of the happiest nations is founded on the teachings of this book.'

"From these sacred pages, we hope the Mexican people are going to learn true democracy, for which you have labored and sacrificed so much in these last years. So we are sure you will hear with pleasure that up to the present time almost a million copies of the Bible, complete or portions of it, have been distributed throughout Mexico.

"We engage in the distribution of the Bible knowing that now as ever 'the entrance of His Word giveth light,' and that the study of the same by the people will help wonderfully in the formation of the ideal type of citizenship.

"Daniel Webster, the famous orator of the neighboring northern Republic, said with reason: 'The best Christian will be always the best citizen.'

"For this reason the thousand Protestant congregations scattered throughout the Republic are heartily cooperating with the Bible Society in increasing the circulation of the sacred book, and we are sincerely anxious for the happy day to come when,

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whatever the creed of the people, a copy of the Holy Bible will be found in every Mexican home.

"Mr. President: We are truly grateful to you for the amiability with which you have received us on this occasion, and we have the honor to place in your hands this testimonial of our admiration and highest respect, and to express the wish, before leaving, that you, personally, and your worthy family may enjoy the best gifts of life and health, and for your Government that blessing of heaven which will result in the broadest prosperity and happiness of the Mexican nation."

The Bible, which was inscribed to President Madero by the American Bible Society and the Evangelical pastors of the City of Mexico, was received and examined by the Mexican President, after which he replied to the committee:

"I am exceedingly grateful for this gift you make me. You may rest assured that I appreciate it to its utmost worth. I hold the same belief as you concerning the value of its principles for the elevation of the people, inasmuch as I am sure that only through Christian morality are the nations uplifted.

"I heartily congratulate you on the good work you are doing in cooperating for the moral uplifting of the Mexican people. The Mexicans are of noble sentiments; they are good and heroic, they have only lacked enlightenment, and it will be one of my greatest efforts to work for their enlightenment so that they may be able to understand the high principles of this book. Continue your good work, and you will thus cooperate with me in the uplifting of the Mexican people."

Dr. Butler asserts that he has personally known the four presidents who have ruled Mexico since 1873, and he has had something to do with the presentation of a Bible to three of them; but he has "never seen a more cordial reception than that which was accorded . . . by President Madero." He adds:

"Two or three things very favorably impress me on this occasion: First, his regard for the book; second, his seeming pleasure in our visit; third, and especially, the simplicity and utter democratic spirit of the man. It seemed to me as we turned away from the castle that that spirit had been the secret of his success in securing such an immense following in the country, and bringing about a complete change in the Government in a remarkably short time. His simplicity and complete naturalness in dealing with people evidently is the secret of his power. Crowds of children everywhere will follow a man or woman who, in talking to them, or dealing with them, comes down to their level. After all, what are great crowds but big children? And how often do we see in political or religious movements that the man who can come down and bring his heart against the multitudes is the hero of the occasion? If Mr. Madero can keep it up, the situation is his, and we on our part are quite sure that the good book will do him no harm."

AN IRISH WAR ON IMMORAL PRINTS

"VIGILANCE COMMITTEES" in Limerick, Cork, Dublin, and elsewhere in Ireland are carrying on a vigorous crusade against "immoral literature," generally in the shape of certain objectionable English periodicals. In Cork, we learn, a mass-meeting and a street-parade have been features of the movement. In Dublin, *The Leader*, agreeing with the Lord Mayor of the city that the trade in the bad papers is a "foul trade," hopes "shortly to have such a healthy state of public opinion in Ireland that decent men would be ashamed to be seen speaking to any one engaged in the foul and dirty trade." The movement, according to the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, began in Limerick, and is directed primarily against "weekly newspapers, which are supposed to publish divorce cases and the like in too great detail, and serial stories of a suggestive character." *The Pall Mall Gazette* tells further of this crusade:

"The Limerick protesters went so far on several Sundays as to seize the parcels at the railway-stations addrest to the newsvenders on their arrival from Dublin and Rosslare. The movement soon began to spread. Resolutions condemning immoral literature were passed by rural and district councils. A number of Catholic clergymen and some Protestant ones have joined in the agitation. The movement has reached Dublin, and here we have a Vigilance Committee, which has taken complete charge of immoral literature. It has passed many resolutions, and done many most remarkable and original things. For instance, it has issued a 'license' to Dublin news-agents who have pledged themselves not to sell the banned papers or any other kind of 'immoral literature.' This license appears in the windows of the newspaper shops that have conformed to the conditions of the Vigilance Committee."

The writer in *The Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that there is scarcely a Catholic bishop in Ireland who does not refer to the matter of "immoral literature" every year in his Lenten pastoral, and he tells of one of the bishops who has exprest approval of the present movement. He quotes this letter from the bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, of Elphin:

"The literature which is calculated to debase and vitiate the public mind of this country is opposed not alone to morality, but also to dogma. Newspapers imported into this country at the present time are reeking with social heresy. Heresy, as we know, may be an embodiment of principles not only against revealed doctrine, but also against the ethical principles which govern the relations between labor and capital. Indeed, the great danger of the future will not be a revolt against faith, so much as a revolt against the established order of social and commercial life. In a word, the Christian war-cry for the future should be 'Le Socialisme, voilà l'ennemi!' The ordinary channel through which this danger is borne into the country is the English press."

The writer adds

"At the meeting to which Dr. Clancy's letter was addrest, at the end of the proceedings, we read as follows: 'The chairman suggested that a pledge should be signed by the different societies pledging themselves not to read these papers, which was adopted.'

"That, surely, is the reasonable and constitutional way of dealing with the question, rather than intimidating news-venders, and seizing and burning their goods."

The Catholic New York *Freeman's Journal* takes it as "a matter of course" that the Catholic clergymen are prominent in the crusade. And we read:

"At the Cork meeting Father O'Regan announced that one hundred and twenty news-agents in the city have signed a pledge not to sell the bad papers, and that none of the newsboys were now selling them. He also spoke strongly on the menace to the morals of the people against which they were contending. They were there, he said, assembled as Irishmen, having the interests of their country at heart, and in the scale of nations from the point of view of morality they stood easily first and beyond all. But the publishers of that evil stuff strove by carrying on their wretched trade to dislodge the Irish people from that proud position they held among the nations of the earth. He, then, who purchased one of those publications; he who imported them into the city; he who sold them—was joining hands with the enemies of Ireland's great name for morality, and was striving to drag the nation down to the dirty level the spirit of those publications would inspire."

Another priest is quoted as warning Catholics against believing the oft-heard "remark that wherever else Christian truth and belief may be in danger, within the shores of Ireland forever they would be safe." And the speaker reminded his hearers that "proper safeguards must be applied." Whereupon *The Freeman's Journal* concludes:

"This is the common sense of the matter. Bad books, bad reading, have in other countries produced infidelity and atheism. They would surely produce the same in Ireland. The evil tree brings forth evil fruit, no matter in what soil it is planted and allowed to grow.

"That is the belief on which the crusade in Ireland against irreligious and immoral literature is being carried on. They are cutting down the evil tree."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

TENNYSON'S FRIENDSHIPS*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE

Now and again there appears in literary history a writer of distinction whose background lacks distinction and whose genius, for that reason, needs explanation. Keats was such a poet. Tennyson, on the other hand, was nobly staged, so to speak; no artistic career in modern times has had a more harmonious framing. Gladstone was not only a statesman of the first rank, but looked the part and drest it. The Laureateship, largely because Wordsworth and Tennyson held it in succession, has associations of great dignity; it is the one public place among the English-speaking races in which genius and official recognition meet. Tennyson's background seemed to predict the Laureateship, and the place had no requirement which he did not meet.

The family in the Somersby rectory had neither rank nor wealth; but it had the note of distinction in personal beauty and bearing, in a certain loftiness of soul, in an inborn chivalry of spirit, in the penetration of the earliest years by the best traditions of thought and literature. And Tennyson's friends of later years would have given him distinction if he had not won it for himself. He was a member of a great fellowship of men of genius who had in rare degree the gift for friendship. "What passions our friendships were!" wrote Thackeray years afterward. Mrs. Brookfield has taken us into the circle in her delightful "Apostles"; the present Lord Tennyson has brought the circle to us in his "Tennyson and His Friends."

The golden fortune of the Laureate began at Cambridge, where his contemporaries were Fitzgerald, Thackeray, Lushington, Spedding, Monckton Milnes, Brookfield, Trench, A. H. Hallam:

> "Where once we held debate, a band
> Of youthful friends, on mind and art,
> And labor, and the changing mart,
> And all the framework of the land."

The quality of this group of men was described in the words which Tennyson wrote after Fitzgerald's death: "I had no truer friend; he was one of the kindliest of men, and I have never known one of so fine and delicate a wit." If "laughter and a friend" are the best things life offers, Tennyson was marvelously fortunate from the time of his childhood association with his two gifted brothers, Charles and Frederick. After the years in Cambridge, Carlyle, Maurice, Jowett, Lear, Palgrave, Browning, Bradley, Clough, Simeon joined the circle. They were friends in the Emersonian sense of the word; they were not sayers of smooth things; they were truth-speakers, and neither the impressive personality of the Laureate nor his dazzling fame dulled the edge of their friendly criticisms. "Dear old Fitz" mourned over the falling off of the Laureate's early power, and Carlyle was grieved by the "Idylls of the King." When Tennyson was asked what he thought of Browning, whom he greatly esteemed, he promptly answered: "A great genius, lacking in art." He used to say, humorously, that "old Fitz" became critical after he ceased to submit his verse to him for revision. There was good, stiff discussion in the circle, and the talk between Tennyson and Carlyle was notable for an Anglo-Saxon plainness of speech very different from the exquisitely sensitive diction of "In Memoriam." When Carlyle was launched on some magnificent, extravagant monologue, Lady Tennyson could always bring him back to earth by her quiet "Mr. Carlyle, that is not sane." The curiosity-hunters who expect the poet to whom they are casually presented to immediately talk about his soul must have been sorely tried by the resolute habit these rare persons had of keeping their feet on the ground. Lady Ritchie reports that on one occasion her father found Tennyson sitting in a chair with his leg up, evidently ill and out of spirits.

"I am very sorry to find you laid up," said Thackeray.

"They insisted upon my seeing the doctor for my leg," said Alfred, "and he prescribed cold-water dressing."

"Yes," said Thackeray, "there's nothing like it; I have tried it myself."

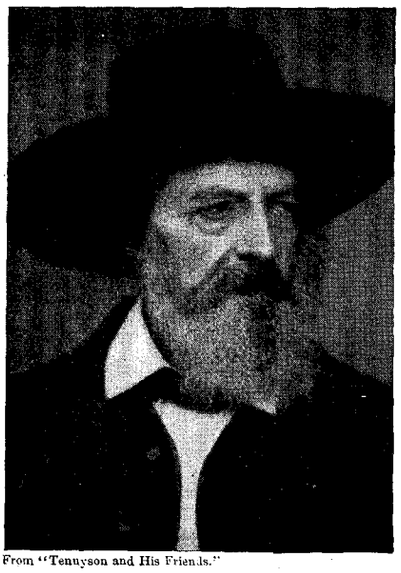
And so ended the interview between the greatest English poet and the greatest novelist of the time.

But great talk is reported in these pages, as far as great talk can be reported. Tennyson had a natural sense of the bigness of things; and was deeply interested in astronomy to the very end of his long life. Sir Oliver Lodge remembers that "one night when the moon's terminator swept across the broken ground round Tycho, he said, 'What a splendid Hell that would make!'" And after looking at the clusters in Hercules and Perseus, he remarked gravely: "I can not think much of the county families after that."

Such a volume as "Tennyson and His

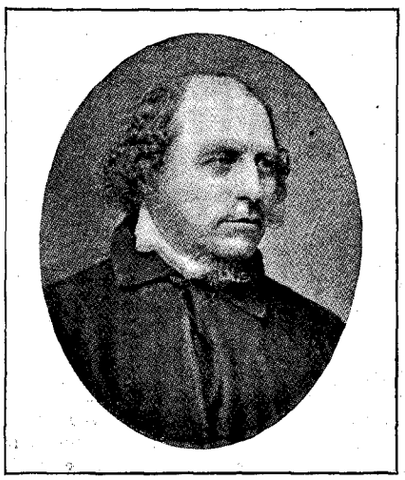
*__Tennyson and His Friends.__ Edited by Hallam, Lord Tennyson. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON, AND HIS TWO SONS, HALLAM AND LIONEL.



From "Tennyson and His Friends."

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON, IN HIS EIGHTIETH YEAR.



CHARLES TENNYSON,
Who added the name Turner to his own, and published several volumes of verse.

FREDERICK TENNYSON,
Of whose poems Alfred said, "They are organ-tones echoing among the mountains."

THE THREE TENNYSON POET-BROTHERS.

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Friends"—a collection of reminiscences and impressions by personal friends—is fragmentary; but this volume is really supplementary to the biography of the poet by his son. It presents the reflection of Tennyson as it lay in a score of minds, and gives the reader glimpses of him from as many points of view. It brings out impressively the range of the Laureate's interests, and renews the impression of the extraordinary intellectual force which made his poetry a record of the spiritual life of his time no less than a lasting contribution to English literature.

FICTION OF THE SEASON

De Morgan, William. A Likely Story. Pp. 358. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 1911.

Whatever else may be said about Mr. De Morgan, he is never trite. The reader may be reasonably sure of finding originality of theme and treatment. In his conversations, he follows the working of individual minds and skips from one thought to another in the same inconsequent way found in actual experience. The real heroine of "A Likely Story" is a portrait maiden, the subject of an unsigned Italian picture, whose story, fancied and real, becomes strangely interwoven with the lives of several different families. First, that of the purchaser of the picture, an English baronet, whose daughter Madelaine finds her prototype romantically and dramatically in the history of the Italian beauty; then there is the story of the domestic troubles of the artist who takes the picture to restore, while under all is the influence of the "picture that talks," made plausible by the theory of mental suggestion, thought transference, and unconscious cerebration. The maturity of the author lends weight to his judgments and his cleverness makes it doubtful when he is laughing *at* and when *with* us.

"She was deferring to the wide-spread idea that man understands science, and can tell woman all about it. He doesn't, and can't."

"If we had to answer an examination-question, 'When is man at his loneliest?' we should reply—'When he is striving, companionless, to get some sort of order into things.'"

The Psychomorphic Society and ultra-transcendental movements come in for a little good-natured satire; but, in the main, the book is interesting and amusing, but never bitter or invidious.

Huntington, Helen. The Moon Lady. Pp. 301. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911. $1.25 net.

When Mr. Wylde died he confided his wife to their only son, Humphrey, and tried to make him understand that her very genius would make her an especial care. "She is a creature of fire and fancy, infinitely strong and infinitely weak, forever changing—like the moon—I have called her my Moon Lady." The volume deals with Humphrey's struggle to carry out his father's wishes, to save his mother from a hideous fate, and to win the girl he loves. Mrs. Wylde, "Dioneme," the writer of novels, and Linda Arnold are great friends, but the older woman is blind to her son's infatuation for Linda, and the younger woman is ignorant of the insidious habit which Humphrey is fighting with every force at his command, and so there arises a misunderstanding which nearly brings them all to grief, but the author is clever enough to rescue her characters by a rather startling dénouement and order is finally brought out of chaos and happiness reigns. The book is of rather a conventional type, but well constructed and interesting.

Parrish, Randall. My Lady of Doubt. Pp. 381. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company. $1.35 net.

This is a romance of the Revolutionary period by an author who has written successful stories about other wars. It is full of adventure, mysterious and baffling experiences, secret staircases, thrilling encounters in midnight storms, and a vivid love story that keeps the reader in interesting suspense. Major Allen Lawrence, sent by General Washington into the enemy's camp at Philadelphia, meets there Claire Mortimer, a beautiful and enigmatic maiden whose twin brother is fighting on the American side, and proceeds to fall desperately in love, as well as into several scrapes, from which he extricates himself with difficulty. Of course there is a deep-dyed villain who claims the heroine's love, and the action is fast and furious as it follows the development of plot and counterplot, introducing some surprizing situations, and finally reaching a perfectly satisfactory ending in which the villain is punished and virtue and love are rewarded.

Rolland, Romain. Jean Christophe in Paris. Pp. 473. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1911. $1.50.

It is hardly fair to make any extended criticism of Mr. Rolland's ten-volume work until it is finished. This completes the seventh volume, and in a way each section is a complete story with an uncompleted plot. Of these three—"The Market Place," "Antoinette," and "The House"—the second has the most vivid story and makes the most human appeal. It is an exquisite account of a sister's devotion to her only brother, and has more than usual pathos and power. Jean Christophe himself dominates almost every page. A German musician of rugged but brusk character, he finds in every episode and every social gathering some opportunity to express his opinions even in the face of opposition. There are pages of subjective and analytical criticism on art, music, and even national characteristics. In order to give expression to his ironic and sarcastic estimate of the different society circles in Paris, the author allows himself to become too verbose and too diffuse, but the patient reader will find many thoughtful judgments and psychological discussions on vital subjects. The book is too involved for the ordinary reader, but has some originality.

Stuart, Ruth McEnery. The Haunted Photograph. Pp. 168. New York: The Century Company. 1911. $1.

The only fault one can find with this collection of short stories by Ruth McEnery Stuart is that there are not enough of them. Each is alive with that spirit of tenderness that always characterizes her work. They deal with both white and colored folk, but it is in the two that describe negro life that she excels. Mrs. Stuart has such a perfect comprehension of the negro personality, such a realization of negro humor and pathos, whimsical irresponsibility, and childlike naïveté that her narrative touches just the right chord with delicacy and sympathy. The stories that deal with the white folk show an undercurrent of thoughtful philosophy, and "Afterglow" might almost be called a romance of omissions in the form of a soliloquy which reveals the heart of a woman no longer young, but eager with suppressed emotions. The book is adequately illustrated, but Mrs. Stuart's pen is so graphic she could charm by her word pictures alone.

Williams, H. Noel. A Princess of Adventure. Pp. 376. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911.

Almost any French princess of the nineteenth century might be designated "a Princess of Adventure," but none would offer a personality so interestingly feminine combined with a character strong enough to face misfortune and live so bravely a life of strange vicissitudes as Marie Caroline, Duchess de Berry. A descendant of the Bourbons of Sicily, she passed through more dramatic incidents than usually fall to the lot of one life. At the age of eighteen, she married Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Berry, a match arranged by King Louis XVIII. with no opposition. In spite of the Duc's twenty years' seniority, they were well suited in character and ambition. Both were sunny in disposition, both were devoted to art and literature, and both liked to live a life free from conventionalities. As a result their married life was almost ideal, and when, at the tragic death of the Duke, she was left a widow, she had become the idol of the Court from King Louis to the lowliest servitor. The intrepid courage with which the Princess endured the few months before her son's birth has never been surpassed. From the coronation of Charles X. to the fall of the Monarchy, "Madame" enjoyed her greatest social triumphs. As the mother of the Duc de Bordeaux, the possible king of France, she became a great personage and began to mix in the political plots and intrigues of the Court. She made a brave fight for her son's sake, but Louis Philippe was too strong and wily for the poor little Princess, and, after being scathed by scandal unmerited, our author asserts, her public career terminated when, on her release from the citadel of Blaye, she left France and retired to private life as the wife of Carlo Ettore, Conte Lucchesi Palli di Campo-Franco.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL

Dingle, Edwin J. Through China on Foot. Pp. 446. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1911.

If conditions in China, as Mr. Dingle describes them, were as attractive as the pictures with which his narrative is profusely illustrated, there would be a steady stream of tourists tramping through China. The pictures represent beautiful mountains and valleys, but pictures would be poor compensation for the indescribable filth which is said to characterize all hotel or other available accommodation in inland China. Why the author, who "worships China" and "is living there indefinitely," should have undertaken such a trip with absolutely no knowledge of the language, or why, for the sake of the title—"On Foot"—he should prefer to lead a pony rather than ride it, is a problem that may occur to the reader; but that he made a wonderful trip into many corners where no Englishman had ever been no one will question. Mr. Dingle is a journalist, and during this holiday trip of 1,600 miles through the heart of the country from Shanghai to Burma, he learned to know its

(*Continued on page* 434)

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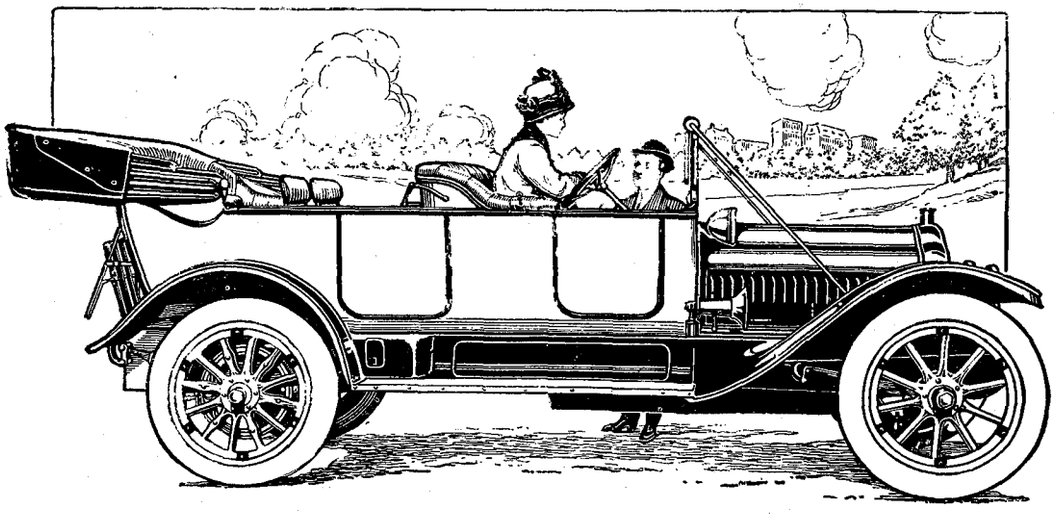

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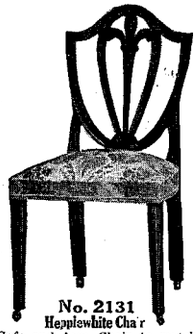

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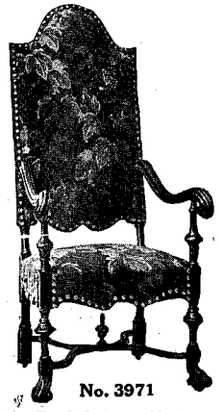

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 432)

people pretty thoroughly and tried to appreciate their point of view. The Chinaman, we are told, "is a liar by nature, but yet in business we have as the antithesis that a Chinaman's word is his bond." The Chinaman does not want interference from outside. His country, his home, and his habits are, to him, perfectly satisfactory, and it is that great self-satisfaction that has so far retarded his progress, but, with the coming of intellectual and spiritual enlightenment, the author predicts great things for the race.

Edwards, Albert. Panama. The Canal, the Country, and the People. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 585. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

One often hears of "readable" books. Mr. Edwards has written a book more than "readable"; once started you have to read it. It carries you on from the islands of the sea to the gates of Colon, into the maze and mystery of the jungle and out onto the Cathedral Plaza with an ever-growing fascination. The spirit of the "Big Job" grows upon you until you want to pick up your garden spade and go down and dig yourself, just to say: "I was there and helped." After giving us a traveler's introduction to the American tropics and the Canal Zone, Mr. Edwards depicts, with the vigor and vividness of a Sorolla painting, the life of Colon and Panama City—across a whole continent from each other, the Panamanians whose fondness for politics has given them fifty-three revolutions in fifty-seven years, native life in the interior, and the mystic, subtle spell of the jungle. We are then led back to the days of Columbus and Balboa, and trace the history of the land among conquistadores, buccaneers, Spanish prelates, and fearless priests, through the "Presbyterian invasion," down to the decline of the Spanish Empire and the wars of independence. Not every page has the glamour of romance about it; the history of revolution and counter-revolution and of our diplomatic relations with Panama and Colombia are more serious, and Mr. Edwards draws no veil over the way we gained the Canal Zone. But when we read of the expert manner in which all the problems, engineering, industrial, and social, are being mastered, we may be forgiven for patting the Commission and ourselves on the back. Some of the best features of the book lie in Mr. Edwards' flexible style and the fund of experience all over the world from which he draws his comparisons and illustrations. He writes with a sure touch. What might be prosy or grandiose is entertaining and straightforward.

Fisher, Harriet White. A Woman's World-tour in a Motor. With 70 illustrations. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 360. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

This is a sumptuously printed account of how a lady and three servants traveled from New York across Europe, through Egypt, across India and Japan, and back to New York from San Francisco in a motor-car, going from land to land by sea. It is entirely devoid of geographical novelty or literary grace, and would seem to be of no possible interest to any one but the author and her friends.

Goodrich, Joseph King. The Coming China. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 298. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

At the present moment discussion of China is particularly opportune. Many books have appeared in the last score of years in an attempt to bring home to Americans the significance of the "awakening of China." This one, by a writer who has known China for forty-odd years, makes a distinct effort to explain the many factors in the situation and to show the position which the United States holds. The attitude of the Chinese, both past and present, toward foreign influence is given full consideration. The chapter on the views held by leading Chinese of Western treatment of them is especially illuminating in showing how we appear to the Chinese themselves. Particular attention is directed to the relation of America to China in chapters on the present feeling in the United States, the entrance of the United States into the Far East, and our duty toward China in religious instruction, general education, industrial development, and the extermination of the opium traffic. The chapter on the possibility of dynastic change shows us why it is that China must either hold to the Manchu dynasty or become a republic. The style is easy, tho at times it tends to be diffuse. One frequently wishes for a summary at the end of each chapter. As a popular treatise Professor Goodrich's book should contribute to a much-desired honest understanding of the Chinese.

Gouldsbury, Cullen, and **Sheane,** Hubert. The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia. Being some Impressions of the Tanganyika Plateau. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 360. Illustrations and a map. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This book, dealing with the remotest and most disconnected of the British dependencies in Central Africa, discovers to the reader a region and people with whom few are familiar. The region is a level highland lying west of Lake Nyassa and south of Tanganyika, and almost forgotten in the progress that has called attention to British East Africa and other regions lately made accessible by railroad extension and other favoring influences. Hence the book will serve the purpose of recalling to mind a salubrious and fertile territory temporarily lost to view. To the American reader, however, its interest will be chiefly ethnological. Its natives are negroes of a rather high type, industrious, sober, peaceful, and capable, who have not yet been much disturbed, much less spoiled, by European contact. These authors have busily and wisely made a study of their condition, characteristics, customs, jurisprudence, and folk-lore, which is full and valuable. This aspect of the book is the most important, and will give it a permanent place in the list of books dealing with the native races of the once "dark" and still dusky continent; but it should also be consulted by sportsmen, for Northern Rhodesia is a great game country, and the authors pay fair attention to that asset of their remote region.

Grenfell, Wilfred T. Down North on the Labrador. Pp. 229. London, New York, and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co. 1911. $1.

This is an unpretentious little volume by the missionary surgeon who has done so much for the inhabitants of the Labrador coast. It is really a chronicle of events in Dr. Grenfell's daily life, but the simplicity of style and directness of narration

(*Continued on page* 436)

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quickly relieves that feeling of exhaustion due to summer heat, overwork or insomnia.

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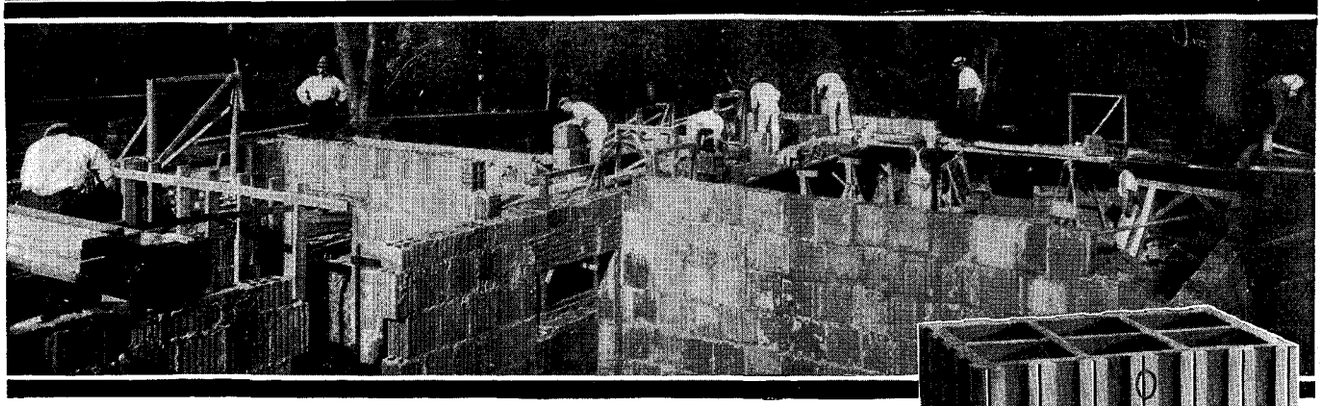

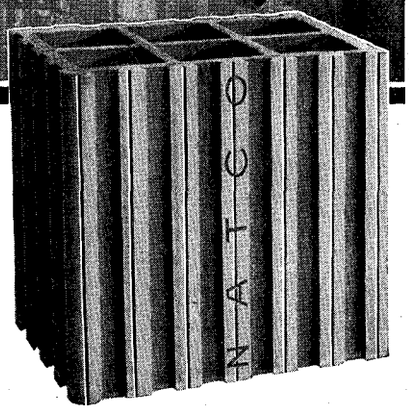

THE man who builds today without insuring himself against the destruction of his home by fire, plays against fearful odds. The far sighted owner builds so that his house won't burn down—against deterioration and the decay of time—with

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NATCO economy is real economy because the first cost is the last—the elimination of upkeep cost, the constant painting and repairing, more than offset the slight excess cost of NATCO HOLLOW TILE construction over the perishable sort.

The blankets of air that surround the NATCO home, that are inbuilt in the material itself, maintain a uniform temperature that makes the coal bills less in winter and keeps it cool in summer. The house is free from dampness and is vermin proof.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 434)

do not altogether conceal the really dramatic and sometimes tragic character of the adventures he relates.

The unconventional in these rugged lives makes a strong appeal to the reader, and he realizes how many risks are taken gladly, and how many miles traveled, even in bitter weather, by faithful friends and neighbors to bring help to the ill or injured.

One feels the atmosphere of intense cold, the dangers of the climate, and the effect that such a life must have on simple natures battling with the elements for a daily existence.

Hodson, Arnold W. Trekking the Great Thirst. Sport and Travel in the Kalahari Desert. With an introduction by Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G., and a preface by F. C. Selous. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 360. 4 maps and 48 full-page illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Kalahari Desert is too unattractive and unprofitable a part of South Africa to have received much attention, tho one of the earliest and best of African books, Andersson's "Lake N'Gami," related to its wastes. Lieutenant Hodson went there rather from stress than choice, being sent on duty as an officer of the Bechuanaland police. But he was a wide-awake, intelligent man, a competent observer, and gradually became a skilful hunter, and withal a bright writer. Consequently his book is of both importance and interest, for it contains much that the British publicist and historian will be glad to learn, and also information entertaining and valuable to the ethnologist and the sportsman. The illustrations are particularly novel and instructive.

Seitz, Don C. Surface Japan. Short Notes of a Swift Survey. Illustrated in color by photogravure and marginal sketches after Hokusai. Decorated boards, 4to, pp. 158. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Seitz makes his glimpses more comprehensive and his glances deeper than the ordinary traveler; and he has singular skill in picking out the salients in a foreign experience—the telling lines in scenery and character and racial mind, which, like one of the Hokusai drawings in his page-margin, carries a whole picture in a few strokes—and always with humor, sometimes provoking laughter in the reader's thought, sometimes a sad response. Mr. Seitz probably traveled pretty well all over Japan, and received more honors and facilities than fall to the lot of the average tourist, for doors open to a powerful journalist when he goes abroad; but of this we get only hints and implications. Yet without great opportunities he could probably not have imparted to these jottings that color of accurate truth which makes us feel secure in accepting not only his statements but his judgments. In general, these judgments are favorable.

Nevertheless, Mr. Seitz, with all his friendliness, keeps cool; and toward the end of the book writes down some rather depressing facts and reflections as to conditions which only time and steady honest effort on the part of the nation's leaders will overcome. Capital is scarce; government monopolies restrict its activity in the most profitable directions; the people are not used to steady industry, etc.

The illustrations accompanying the delightfully piquant text are reproductions of familiar colored photographs of places, buildings, occupations, and the like.

The Stearns

The Czar of Russia
Owns a Knight-Motored Car

So does the Emperor of Germany.

So do the Kings of England, Belgium, Spain.

So do more than 8,000 men, on both sides the Atlantic, who demand the best the world can offer in their pleasure cars.

In Europe, the list of Knight owners is the Blue Book of Motordom.

Daimler—the leading car of England—since 1908 has been a Knight-motored car.

Mercedes—the monarch of the German field—is now a Knight-type car.

And the Mercedes engine, which the Knight-type supplanted, was considered the master engine of the world.

Panhard, the pride of France—Mine Belgium's greatest car—both have come to sleeve-valve motor.

Thus the four leading cars of the Old W have recognized that the poppet valve must

Last summer, after two years of testing, Stearns came into line.

That is the record of the Knight-type m after three years of the limelight.

Five of the world's greatest makers ado And 8,000 owners of high-grade cars become Knight-type enthusiasts.

Consider these facts when somebody w you that the Stearns-Knight is an experime

The World-Wide Effort
To Get Rid of Poppet Valves

Every great designer who still employs poppet valves is seeking a way to get rid of them.

We adopted the Knight way because we regard it the ideal solution. And the foremost engineers have agreed with us.

But those who belittle it—to sell cars without it—are seeking other means to this end.

For poppet valves form the greatest shortcoming in modern gasoline engines. They are noisy and slow and leaky.

There are two in each cylinder springing shut hundreds of times per minute.

They require frequent grinding. When carbon accumulates, so the valves aren't tight, there is vast waste of power.

Cams are required, and cams get noisy w they wear. Timing gears are used, and t humming can be heard.

Thus silence is made impossible. Po and efficiency are greatly reduced. And e designer knows it.

The Stearns-Knight engine has no tin gears, no springs, no cams, no po valves.

There is no carbon trouble, no valve gr ing, no leakage. The action is silent certain.

No man who knows half what we k about it will consider a poppet valve mot

The Silent Power

The silence of the Stearns-Knight is almost uncanny.

When turning idly at the curb there is scarcely sound or vibration to show the engine is running.

"The car glides on the road," says one of the owners, "as though it were sli on runners."

Every evidence of effort to which on accustomed is lacking in the Stearns.

On hills the Stearns-Knight shows persistent power known in electric motors.

In traffic one may run at walking spee high gear, then quickly accelerate to any s wanted without any jumping or pounding.

The four-cylinder Knight-type offers all flexibility of the six-cylinder poppet valve.

Equipment

Warner Auto-Meter, Model K. (13)
Banker Windshield.
Silk Mohair Top and Cover.
Vesta Dynamo Electric Lighting System.
Continental Q. D. Demountable Rims (two extra rims).
Klaxon Horn—also Bulb Horn.
Trunk Rack, Robe Rail, Foot Rest, etc.

Touring Car
Toy Tonneau
Roadster } **$3,500**

THE F. B. STEARN

Cleveland Sixth City

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Knight Car

We Were Swamped
By the Calls for This Motor

We have built Stearns cars for 16 years. ıey have attained an immense popularity.

But the first announcement of this sleeve-ve motor doubled our sales in a month.

It compelled us to lease a new factory.

Hundreds of men who got early deliveries have run these cars thousands of miles. And the letters we get from them form the highest tribute ever paid an American car.

Adds 50 Per Cent
To the Engine's Rated Power

The cylinders in the Stearns-Knight are 4¼ ›½ inches.

By accepted standards such an engine is ed at 28.9 horsepower.

But we guarantee that this engine will show excess of not less than 50 per cent.

This is due to the absence of poppet valves, and their leakage. And to the spherical shape of the explosion chamber.

That's an immense item.

No larger cylinders, no greater consumption of gasoline. Yet half again as much power as the rating calls for. Think what that means.

Won Dewar Trophy
In the Greatest Test on Record

The Royal Automobile Club of England ers the Dewar Trophy.

It is offered for the greatest achievement of ɛ year in automobile engineering.

In 1909 this trophy was won by the Knight-ɔe motor.

It was won in a test beyond precedent—a t which engineers called impossible—a test which no poppet valve motor ever will attempt.

At the end of the test—which equalled two years of ordinary service—the engines developed more power than they did at the start. And they showed not a sign of wear.

Such is the verdict of the world's foremost authority on the sleeve-valve type of motor found in the Stearns-Knight.

No Leading Car
Can Lead for Long Without It

The Knight-type motor, after years of tests, s been adopted by the world's best cars.

Each, to adopt it, displaced a poppet-valve gine as good as men can make.

What is done by Daimler, Mercedes, Panhard and Minerva—in so vital a matter—must be done by all great cars soon or late.

The leading cars of the future will be Knight-type cars. The evidence is overwhelming.

No lesser features can ever outweigh this silence, this power, this efficiency.

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Seton, Ernest Thompson. The Arctic Prairies. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 420. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Seton appeals to two classes of readers—those who want stories, and those who want the advantage of the knowledge which he has had exceptional opportunities for acquiring. It is the second class who will especially welcome this volume, which is the record of a journey into the far north of Canada by two naturalists—for Mr. E. A. Preble, of the U. S. Biological Survey, accompanied the author—whose eyes were open all the time, and pencil and sketch-book close at hand. The appendices alone will give the book an important place in the library of the zoologist, but the general pages are crammed with interesting and often novel facts and comments on the animal life of the Mackenzie Basin, gathered, as the title-page informs us, "in a canoe-journey of 2,000 miles in search of the caribou," which extended into the border of the Barren Grounds north of Aylmer Lake. Altho this is the aspect of the book which will seem especially noteworthy to the sportsman and naturalist, it is by no means all; for the adventures of the journey, the strange people, white and tinctured and red, who spend their lives in the fur-country; the picturesque scenes and incidents of frontier existence; the poetry and pathos of it all—fill the book with human interest, which the many drawings and decorations enhance and really illustrate. It would be difficult to find in the literature of adventurous travel a more dramatic, yet sincere, narrative, than the account of the time when the canoe was overturned and men and property engulfed in icy rapids—nothing thought of but the precious journals. Seton has never written anything better than that chapter; nor, from some points of view, anything so good as this book.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Abbott, Charles G. The Sun. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 450. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

It has been a good many years since the last book of an authoritative and original sort on the sun was presented to us; and now Dr. Abbott, who is director of the Astrophysical Laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution, offers another which brings the information up to date. Since the publication of Young's valuable work (now out of print), great advances have been made in methods, and in precision of methods, of observation; and a large fund of important information has accumulated, somewhat as a correction of previous statistical suppositions, but mainly in new knowledge or proofs. Dr. Abbott considers his subject in three aspects. He first treats of the sun as the controlling member of the solar system, which, he points out, is but a "speck in the vast universe of stars." Next, he describes it as an object of inquiry interesting in itself, but still more so as the nearest star and typical of a large class of stars, as is shown both by its constitution and its behavior. Third, he explains the sun as the fountain of light and heat, and through them of life on the earth. This seems to be a very complete presentation of the matter; but, unfortunately, so much of it is involved in mathematics and the technology of the instruments employed in spectroscopic, bo-

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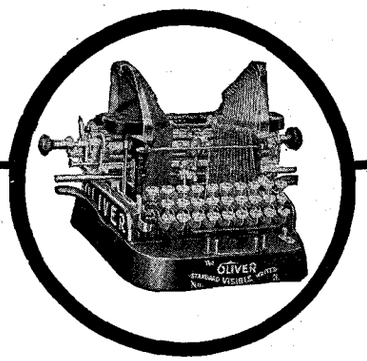

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Fully equipped, just as perfect as though you paid cash—you get every perfection, every device which ever went out with this model—you get all the extras, metal case, base-board, tools, instruction book, etc.—guaranteed flawless.

No Cash Until You See It—Until you try it in your home or office, then you make your decision—no salesman to influence or hurry you—if you keep it, you pay only one month's rent down; it will earn its own way thereafter.

Stop Paying in Ten Months—No interest—no chattel mortgage—no collectors—no publicity—no delay. Positively the best typewriter value ever given—the best selling plan ever devised.

If You Own a Typewriter Now—trade it in as part payment—we will be liberal with you. If you are renting an old typewriter, you will want to send it back when you see this one.

Send your name and address on coupon and we will tell you more about this unusual offer—more about this splendid typewriter—it won't cost you anything and you will be under no obligation—we won't send a salesman. Tear out the coupon now.

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lometric, and other astrophysical investigation, that the ordinary reader finds it difficult to get a plain idea of what most of it means. The book therefore is "popular" only in an astronomical sense; and here it will be interesting mainly, perhaps, as a record of Dr. Abbott's own conclusions, which he admits are often "heretical." One of the most easily understood and interesting of the chapters is the last, which discusses "The Sun among the Stars," and includes a consideration of the weakness of the Laplacian theory of the evolution of the solar system, outlining against it, if not offering in its place, a hypothesis which explains the formation of the sun and planets by a method of "capture." To every one, however, with a fair knowledge of physics and mathematics as applied to astronomy, the volume will prove of great value and novelty.

Brearley, Harry Chase. Animal Secrets Told. A Book of "Whys." Cloth, 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

This is a book intended for young readers, and designed to answer questions that would occur to a youngster interested in animal life and adaptations of means to ends. The matter is presented in a way to concentrate attention, while stimulating curiosity, by taking up in successive chapters the eyes, noses, ears, mouths, tongues, teeth, bills, feet, tails, covering, and protection of many living creatures. This enables the author to compare and contrast structures and facilities in a very instructive manner. To this end the illustrations are of great assistance—especially the many drawings scattered through the text; for the dozen page-pictures from photographs by Sanborn, of the New York Zoological Society, are mainly useful as embellishments. The statements and the deductions from them are all made with much intelligence, and in a lively style easily understood and likely to interest; so that, bearing its object in mind, the book may be heartily recommended.

Douglas, London M. The Bacillus of Long Life. A Manual of the Preparation and Souring of Milk for Dietary Purposes, together with an Historical Account of the Use of Fermented Milks from the Earliest Times to the Present Day, and their Wonderful Effect on the Prolonging of Human Existence. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 168. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

As one may see from this descriptive title, this latest addition to the Science Series is a full restatement of a matter which has been made famous by Metchnikoff, and has excited much attention in Europe. It would seem to be a complete philosophy and guide to all who are interested in the theory, or in preparing the milk ferments needed.

Rogers, Julia E. Wild Animals Every Child Should Know. Decorated cloth, 12mo, pp. 384. 42 illustrations. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

This is a characteristic contribution to the series, "What Every Child Should Know," by a lady who has written several of the preceding volumes, choosing cognate topics. The book is divided into many small essays, each on some one animal—all such as may be seen commonly in our rural parts, or are likely to be met with in menageries; and the facts related are unexceptionable in respect to truth, altho scarcely any authority is mentioned except Dr. W. T. Hornaday. The writing is well done, too, in a simple, straightforward style which will be easily read and understood by the average schoolboy or schoolgirl; but it is not very lively. Few stories or anecdotes are told, probably for fear of creating the wrong impression which has been given of late by the romanticists in this field. On the whole it would seem an excellent little reading-book for youngsters, and likely to interest many of them greatly. It can be recommended also for school and Sunday-school libraries. All the illustrations are from photographs of living animals.

Semple, Ellen Churchill. Influences of Geographic Environment on the Basis of Ratzel's System of Anthropo-Geography. 8vo, pp. 683. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $4 net.

The wide field of information covered by this useful and painstaking production may be gleaned from the following chapter-headings: Operation of Geographic Factors in History; Classes of Geographic Influences; Society and States in Relation to the Land; Movements of Peoples in Their Geographical Significance; Geographical Location; Geographical Area; Geographical Boundaries; Coast Peoples; Oceans and Enclosed Seas; Man's Relation to the Water; The Anthropo-Geography of Rivers; Continents and Their Peninsulas; Island Peoples; Plains, Steppes, and Deserts; Mountain Barriers and Their Passes; Influences of a Mountain Environment; The Influences of Climate upon Man. The author's "method of research has been to compare typical peoples of all races and all stages of culture and development living among similar geographic conditions." Then if they "manifested similar or related social, economic, or historical development, it was reasonable to infer that such similarities were due to environment and not to race." The author takes the position that man can no more be "scientifically studied apart from the ground which he tills, or the land over which he travels, or the seas over which he trades than polar bear or desert cactus can be understood apart from its habitat." In the light of that statement and of the excellent and cautious treatment of such a variety of themes—all showing remarkable research—teachers, educators, legislators, and men in public positions may have to revise some of their ideas. At the end of each chapter there are valuable reference notes. There are also numerous maps and a good index.

Zahm, Albert Francis. Aerial Navigation. A Popular Treatise on the Growth of Air Craft and on Aeronautical Meteorology. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 500. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The general scope and purpose of this book are well indicated in the title quoted above. Professor Zahm has been identified from its very start with the science of aviation, making it a study and participating in much of the early experimentation, especially by Professor Langley. He traces the origin and history of ballooning, devoting the first third of the book to this branch, with special reference to dirigible balloons. The structure of the various forms of these is fully explained and reasoned on; and the history of their performances detailed. In the same circumstantial and intelligent way the development of gliders and flying-machines is treated at length, and in a way which is not only easily comprehensible, but very interesting to any one who cares at all

(*Continued on page* 440)

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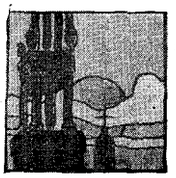

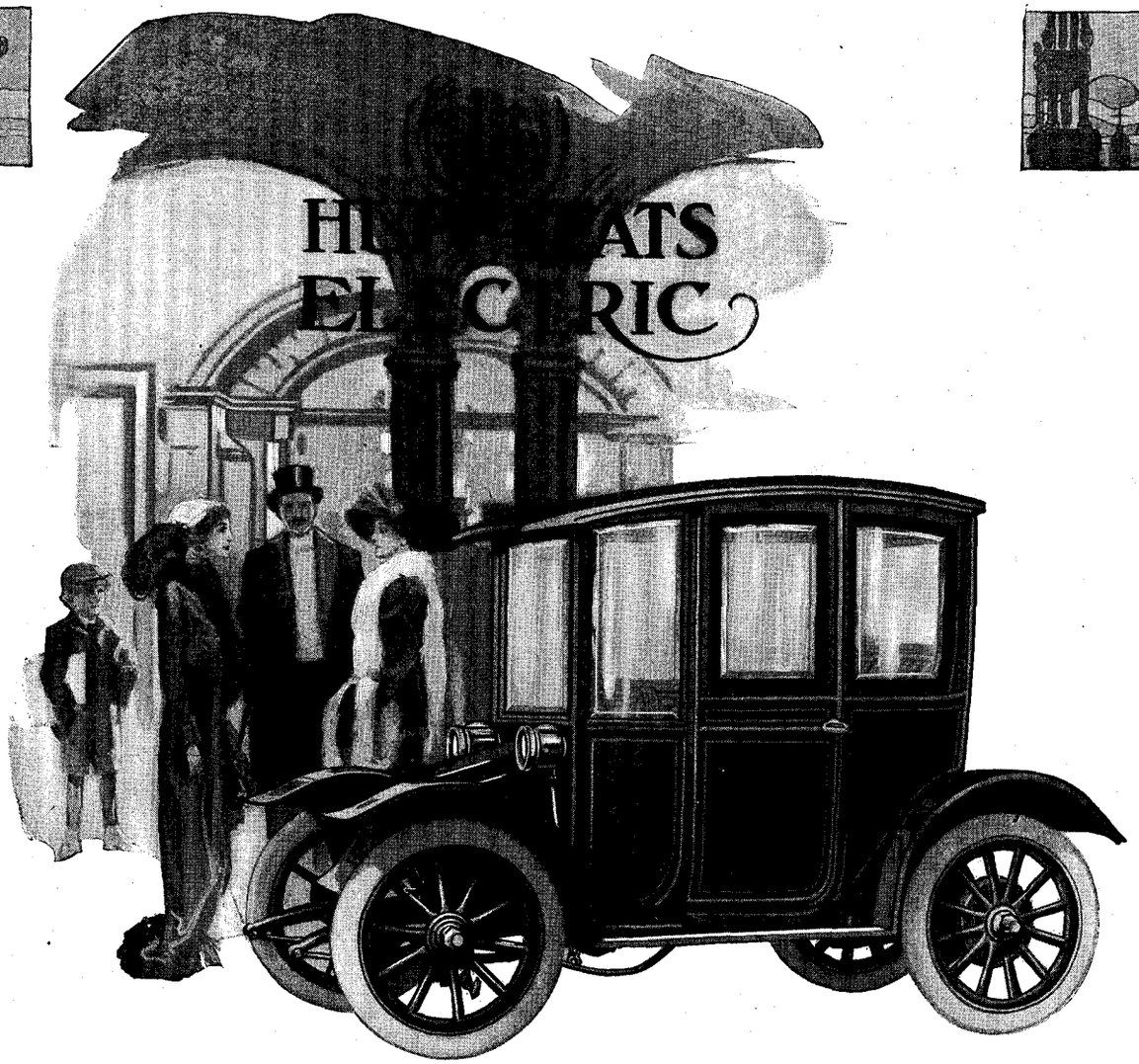

IF imitation is the sincerest flattery, the Hupp-Yeats is the best praised electric car in America.

All who are interested in the advertising of electric pleasure vehicles recognize this fact. Take any well-known publication of but a short twelvemonth ago; look at the illustrations of electric cars displayed in it. You'll see an absolute uniformity of high-hung bodies, with their attendant awkwardness of construction and style.

Then came the Hupp-Yeats, a town-car designed and built for twentieth century needs, from which all antiquated construction ideas have been discarded.

Its safe, graceful, low-hung construction made an instant appeal to the public. Exceptionally easy to enter or leave, it had none of the dangerous tendency to skid or swerve which is so pronounced a feature of the old-fashioned high-body electrics.

The Hupp-Yeats, then, became immediately the car of fashion. Other makers who came to criticize saw the trend of public opinion, and remained to copy.

So today, electric car-makers everywhere are adopting, so far as possible, the construction features made famous by the Hupp-Yeats. A comparison of their output today with that of a year ago will readily demonstrate this.

But it is well to remember that many of the best features of this design are exclusive to the Hupp-Yeats and are protected by letters-patent.

Six models—$5000 to $1750.

Regular equipment includes Hycap Exides Battery and Goodyear long-distance No-Rim-Cut Tires; Motz Cushion Tires at additional cost.

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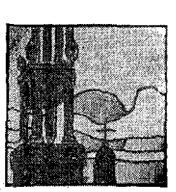

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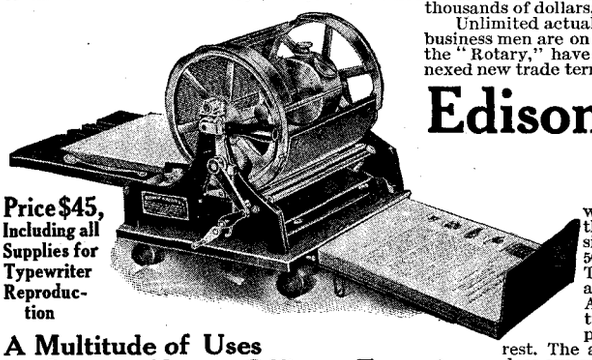
Unlimited actual experiences of keen, shrewd business men are on record, who, with the aid of the "Rotary," have routed competition and annexed new trade territory—*duplicating does it.*



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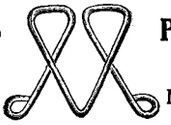

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(*Continued from page* 438)

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OTHER RECENT BOOKS

Burton, Theodore E. Corporations and the State. Cloth, 12mo, pp. [250. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

This is a reprint of a course of lectures delivered in 1910 at the University of Pennsylvania by Senator Burton, supplemented by additional chapters, the last of which was written subsequently to the antitrust decision of the Supreme Court, and relates to the state of affairs produced in respect to corporations by that decision.

Cumont, Franz. Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism. With an introductory essay by Grant Showerman. Cloth, pp. xxiv, 298. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. $2 net.

One of the disadvantages under which American students labor is the frequent necessity of sending inquirers to the untranslated works of foreign scholars. Unless the inquirer happen to be equipped with the gift of tongues, the range of his study is often rather limited. One of the books for which students of religious history have been waiting is the present translation. In this Professor Cumont is discussing the wider field of which his earlier "The Mysteries of Mithra" forms a part. Scholars are coming more and more to recognize that the Roman Empire was the scene of one of the most stirring periods of religious activity the world has ever known. The multiplied forms of the older religions, the appearance of new cults, the rapid spread of new conceptions across the Empire, and the fusion of new elements and old blend together to make the study of this field extremely complicated and abundantly fascinating. One hardly realizes the extent to which modern religious ideas found their source and their coloring in this period. There is probably no book easily accessible so authoritative and satisfactory. Students will praise the translator for his inclusion of all the foot-notes. Additional interest in this work is aroused by the fact that the author was recently in America lecturing upon this subject.

The Golden Bough. Third Edition, part III. The Dying God. By J. G. Frazer. 8vo, pp. xii-305. New York and London: The Macmillan Co. $3.25 net.

Dr. Enoch Pond of Bangor once startled an audience by the opening words of his sermon, "When God died." For modern civilized man mortality is disassociated from deity; "death" and "God" seem contradictions. Not so with primitive man, however, or even with some peoples as far advanced as, for instance, the Egyptians. In this third volume of the new edition of

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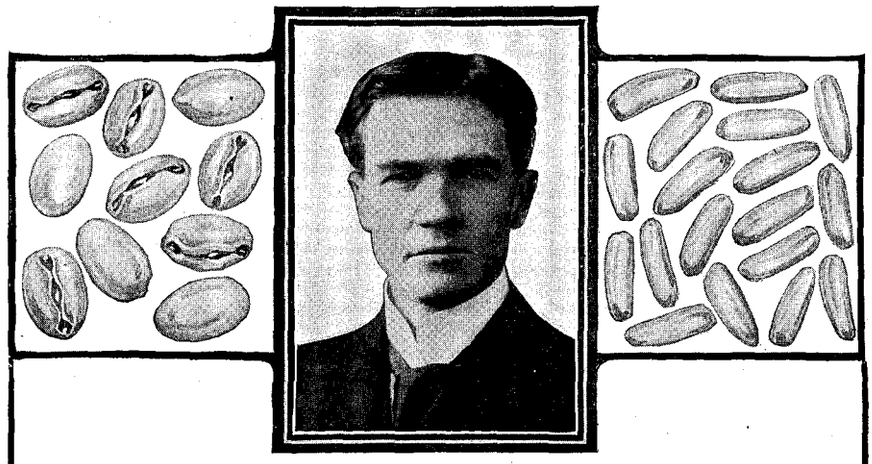
"The Golden Bough" (the fourth was issued in 1906) Mr. Fraser takes up for study this central idea of a divinity that is mortal. But his principal concern is with human deities in the persons of kings to whom divinity is attributed. The volume has part in the development of his central theme concerning vegetation gods. And he has culled from all sources the customs concerning kings with divine attributes whose reigns were cut short either because their powers were failing or after reigns of stated lengths. This ending was either voluntary, sometimes self-inflicted, or effected by their subjects. And the connection with vegetation is made in that the continuance of (principally) agricultural success depended upon the possession of a god-king whose powers, and consequently his ability to affect favorably the harvests, were unimpaired. Not only are history and custom drawn upon, but the reminiscences of the facts in saga and legend are used. A long chapter is devoted to the "Killing of the Tree Spirit," and the advance of mankind from ruthless killing of the few for the benefit of the many is implicitly shown. Mr. Frazer's industry makes his works a mine of wealth for students of anthropology and of the development of law, custom, and religion. Many of the facts are used by other workers in the field, but the author's eyes are always open to the newest light. He, the publishers, and the special public to whom he appeals deserve felicitation on this new part. The third edition is to be completed in two more volumes which should be of absorbing interest.

Goodell, Charles L. Followers of the Gleam. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 277. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1 net.

In the studies of conversion presented here, Dr. Goodell desires to point out the fact that conversion has played a very large part in the lives of men who are not sunken or degraded, and that such experiences are much more common in the minister's experience than the kind of which Mr. Begbie has written so well. The chapters deal with a large variety of religious experiences most of which have come under the author's own observation. Dr. Goodell believes that conservation is better than reclamation and the book unconsciously testifies to his practise. It will be welcomed by all who believe that the practical effects of Christian experience form the best test of its value.

Hillis, Mrs. Newell Dwight. The American Woman and Her Home. Cloth, pp. 186. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

It is a relief to turn from the hysterical discussion of woman's sphere, which is now ranging from the astounding views of a Kipling to the belligerency of a Mrs. Pankhurst—by which the former may be justified—and to find in "the home thoughts of a gifted woman" calm and reasonable treatment of a somewhat overworked theme. Mrs. Hillis sees life steadily and sees it whole. In the three qualities which in the dedication of this book she wishes for her daughters—unselfishness, gentleness, strength—may be found a solution of many problems of present-day womanhood. The successes and failures of character and the influence of American women in college, in the home, in society, in the church, are wisely set forth. One's sympathy quickens in reading the description of the home-life of the work-



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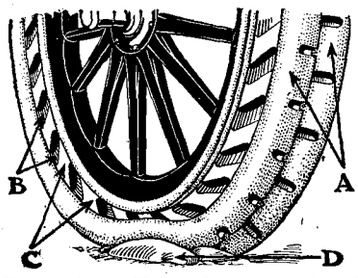

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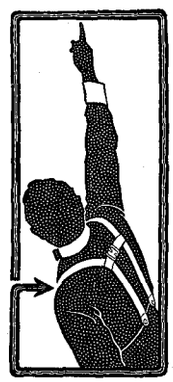
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ing-girls in the cities. Especially salutary is the amusing chapter, "In the Light of Foreign Eyes," in which the woman of the United States sees herself as others see her, and doubtless resolves at once to profit by the surprizes which she finds in these snap-shots from foreign cameras.

Scott, Walter Dill. Increasing Human Efficiency in Business. 8vo, pp. 339. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

The question of education nowadays, when not distinctly professional, has largely been narrowed down to preparations for practical work in the carrying on of trade and manufactures and the administration of large commercial interests. This is the tendency of the day, and it is in vain to complain, as sometimes is done, that art and literature may possibly suffer from it. It is therefore quite in the spirit of the times that Mr. Scott has written his admirable treatise. Efficiency in business, he tells us, is to be increased in several ways. Men are rendered more competent by imitation, that is, through the influence of example. To put among inefficients one who is efficient stirs the former to greater efforts after improvement. This is a specimen of the manner in which this writer handles such aids to efficiency as Competition, Loyalty, Concentration, Pleasure, the Love of the Game, etc. While there is no attempt at scientific arrangement, or a statement of abstract principles of conduct, the reader, whether the employer or the employed, will find much that is suggestive and stimulating in this series of essays.

Tappan, Eva March. When Knights were Bold. Pp. 366. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1911. $2.

The title of this book very aptly indicates its character, and the treatment of the subject is so interesting as well as instructive that it may serve equally well as a work of reference or a book of general reading. It presents pictures of the "manners of life and habits of thought of those who lived between the eighth and the fifteenth centuries," and explains clearly the meaning of the phrases and allusions which occur so frequently in our writings or everyday conversations—also many instincts and superstitions that have descended to us from them. All the picturesque details of knighthood, with the long apprenticeship of page and squire, the medieval tournaments, manor life, and life in the fortified castles, are related with historical accuracy and the fascination of romantic fiction. The author has collected some intensely interesting facts and knows how to invest those facts with the charm of a story, describing the origin of the different orders of monks, the real meaning of the term "hermit," the establishment of merchant gilds, and the great markets and fairs. "It was a time of contradictions, and extraordinary commingling of ignorance with an intense desire to learn"; but "to become better acquainted with them is to understand ourselves."

The book is fascinating, and a careful perusal of its pages will throw much light on our daily reading and add materially to our interest in the romantic life of the "Middle Ages."

Tipple, Ezra S. Some Famous Country Parishes. With illustrations by the author. Cloth, pp. 244. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50 net.

If some minister in a rural district is feeling discouraged and deprest by the difficulties of the country problem, let a

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sagacious friend slip into his study this record of six country parishes in England. No solution other than that of personal investment is suggested here, but one feels the encouragement and inspiration that spring from simple materials made great by the spiritual devotion of strong men. The six parishes which Professor Tipple selects are Hursley, where John Keble ministered; Bemerton, where George Herbert wrote his quaint poetry and practised the maxims that immortalized "the Countrey Parsoun"; Madeley, the parish of John Fletcher, the Swiss, whose pure soul and eloquent English made him a worthy companion of the Wesleys; Kidderminster and its pastor, Richard Baxter, of whom Dean Stanley said, "Baxter without Kidderminster would have been but half of himself, and Kidderminster without Baxter would have had nothing but its carpets"; Somersby, where George Tennyson, the father of Lord Tennyson, brought up his large "nest of nightingales"; and Eversley, which Charles Kingsley crowned with his gifts and his devotion. The illustrations have the aptness that come from scenes which have escaped the postcard, and which the traveler from a moment's glimpse remembers always. The layman as well as the pastor will take delight in the charm of this book.

Washington, Booker T. My Larger Education. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 313. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

"We get our preparation for a great work in the work itself." This maxim, written by Washington Gladden, is amply illustrated in the career of Booker Washington. Under the title, "My Larger Education," Mr. Washington relates the events and describes the associations of his remarkable life. They have constituted his school of experience, and in them the most valuable lessons have been learned. This second chapter of Mr. Washington's autobiography is quite as unusual as that preceding it, "Up from Slavery." His teachers in this "larger education" include all sorts and conditions of men, from the cabins of Southern plantations to the White House and Windsor Castle. The light which the narrative throws upon the path of Mr. Washington brings into clear outline many characters in which all the world is interested—Theodore Roosevelt, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., Colonel Henry Watterson, the late Henry H. Rogers, Robert C. Ogden, the Hon. James Bryce, Lord Morley. From such a faculty Mr. Washington has taken his postgraduate course! But he has learned much from his own race as well, and pays deserved tribute to many eminent men of color. The book forms a valued addition not only to autobiographical literature, but also to the history of a race.

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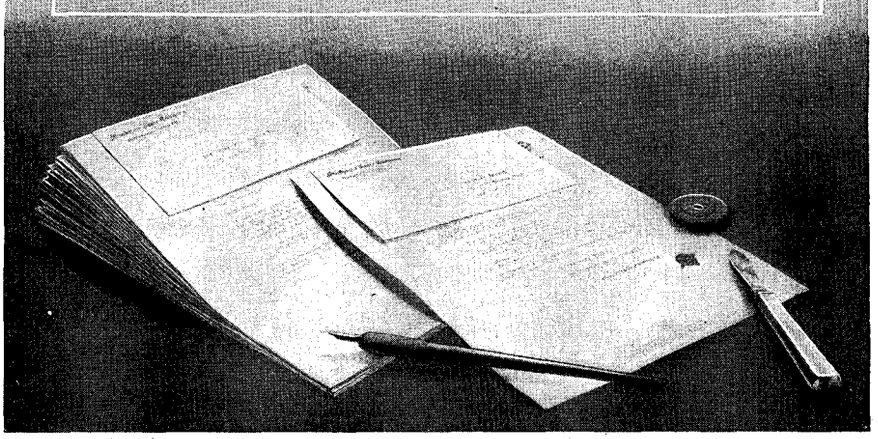

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A BIRDMAN IN BATTLE

THE sensation of flying over the camp of a hostile army and having his aeroplane riddled with bullets and his traveling-companion wounded is described by Lieut. Giuseppe Rossi, of the Italian Army, in a letter to the New York *American*. Lieutenant Rossi made a daring flight over the Turkish and Arab camp outside Tobruk, in Tripoli, and is said to be the first man to command a crippled aeroplane in an actual engagement. His companion was Captain Montu. Lieutenant Rossi writes:

Captain Montu and I ascended on the morning of January 31 and took the direction of the enemy's camp, some eighteen miles distant. We were out on a reconnoitering expedition, and also to test a new bomb.

We were flying at a height of some 1,800 feet. After we had covered half the distance to the camp we sighted the first group of Arabs, who at once opened fire on us. At this point I felt I should not be sorry to abandon our trip, but was ashamed at my want of courage and steered resolutely for the camp.

After signaling to my comrade to have his bomb ready to drop on the enemy, a hundred yards from the center of the camp, I gave a second signal and received a response from Montu that the bomb had fallen. In order to watch the effect I steered to the left, saw a thick cloud of dust rise from the ground, and men, horses, and camels dashing in all directions. It was a wonderful sight; the bomb had fulfilled our expectations.

The satisfaction of having seen Captain Montu's bomb play havoc in the enemy's camp was great, but the two men soon discovered that their troubles had just begun—and no slight troubles either. The Lieutenant continues:

But our joy over this realization was greatly damped by the incessant volleys which were fired at us. I endeavored to escape from the range of firing by making for the right, but had to give up the attempt on seeing that this would take me right into the enemy's camp. I then steered to the left, and to my fresh sorrow discovered that a ball had struck the machine.

I tried to ascend higher in the air, but in vain. Then I resolutely set my course toward the left side of the camp, when my comrade shouted that he was wounded.

As I turned back to look at him the motor temporarily stopt and the machine began to descend. Happily the motor started again immediately, as two more bullets struck the machine.

The motor caused me great difficulties, and to add to my misfortunes the wind, which had been favorable, began to drive me from my course. The Arabs never ceased firing. For a moment I hung up in the air swaying in agony, almost beaten by the wind, with a motor on which I could no longer rely, with a fear that Montu was fatally wounded and no longer master of

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his actions, which would inevitably upset the balance of the machine.

I expected death every minute, but we managed gradually to return to our headquarters, when Captain Montu's injuries were attended to. Happily, he was not fatally wounded.

BASEBALL GENERALS

COACHING on the baseball diamond has become an exact science, and has come to stay, we are told by Christy Mathewson, veteran pitcher of the New York Giants, writing in the New York *Sun*. The coacher is to the base-runners what a military commander is to a private on the field of battle. One of the cleverest field marshals that ever managed a game of baseball, says Mr. Mathewson, is John J. McGraw of the Giants, who was not convinced of the efficacy of scientific coaching until he had the need of it brought home to him in a great crisis. The lesson was learned on the Polo Grounds. This is how the incident occurred:

A few years ago there was a player on the Giants named Harry McCormick, a left fielder, who used a big bat and could hit the ball far. One day the Giants were having a nip-and-tuck struggle when McCormick came to the plate and knocked the ball to the old center-field ropes. He came speeding around the bases, and when he reached third it looked as if he could roll home ahead of the ball. Cy Seymour was coaching and he surprized everybody by rushing out and tackling McCormick, throwing him down and trying to force him back to third base. But big McCormick got the best of the struggle, scrambled to his feet, and finally scored, after overcoming the obstacle that Seymour made. That run won the game.

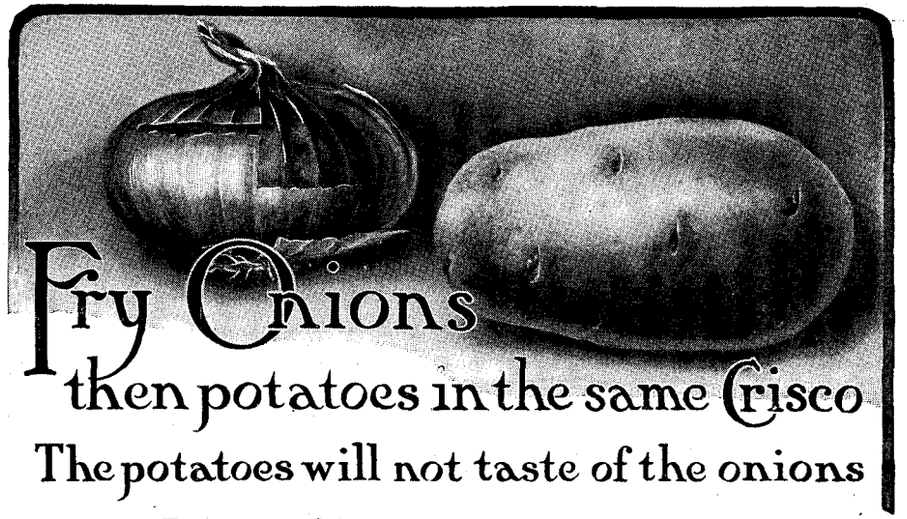
"What was the matter with you, Cy?" asked McGraw, as Seymour came to the bench after he had almost lost the game by his poor coaching.

"The sun got in my eyes and I couldn't see the ball," replied Seymour.

"You'd better wear smoked glasses the next time you go out to coach," replied the manager. The batter was hitting the ball due east, and the game was being played in the afternoon, so that Seymour had no alibi. From the moment Cy made that mistake McGraw realized the value of scientific coaching, which means making the most of every hit in the game.

Mr. Mathewson divides coaching into three classes—defensive coaching, offensive coaching, and handling the crowd. Offensive coaching requires good judgment and quick action, and in order to start spectators yelling at the right time the coacher must understand the psychology of the crowd. John McGraw is possest of all these qualifications, his admirer tells us in the following paragraphs:

I have always held that a good actor with a knowledge of baseball would make a good coacher because it is the acting that impresses a base-runner, not the talking. More often than not the con-



Fry Onions
then potatoes in the same Crisco
The potatoes will not taste of the onions

THE fact that Crisco, the new cooking product, does not absorb odors or flavors is unusually interesting to everyone. It seems so improbable that it is difficult for people to appreciate that it is true. You will not be convinced completely until you actually see it done.

All that is necessary is to fry onions in Crisco, strain the Crisco through a cloth, then fry potatoes in the same Crisco. To make the test thoroughly convincing, taste the potatoes *first*, and you cannot detect even a suggestion of the flavor of onion.

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You will like a Smokeless Kitchen

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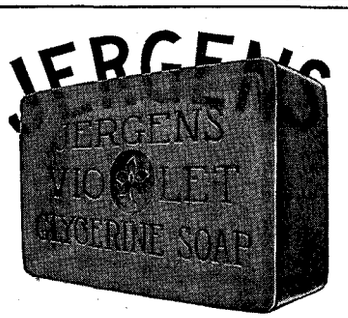

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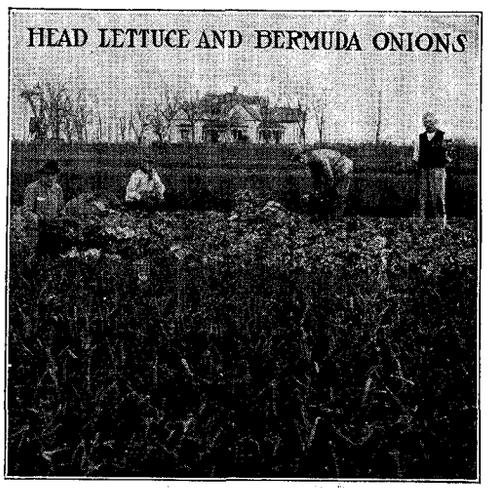
Hoarding Up Happiness

By FRANKLIN O. KING

The Miser Hoards for Greed of Gain—The Wise Man Saves 'gainst Days of Rain. The World hates a Miser, but loves a Provider. By *Cancelling* a few Habits, You will be able to *Divide* more Comforts with Your Family, and Happiness will *Multiply* for All of You. Happiness after all is a mere question of *Arithmetic*. "For unto Every One that Hath shall be Given, and He shall have Abundance; but from Him that Hath Not, shall be Taken Away even that which he Hath." The Man who Lays by Something each day for his Loved Ones is *Hoarding up Happiness*, because He is providing for them an Independent Future. "You may sin at Times, but the Worst of All Crimes is to Find Yourself Short of a Dollar or Two."

How much Better off are You than Last Year or the Year before That? How Much have You Actually Got that You could call Your Own? A little Furniture? A Piano, perhaps? A Few Dollars in the Bank? And how many Weary Years has it taken You to get Together that little Mite? Don't You see how Hopeless It is? You come Home each Night a little more Tired, and Your good Wife can see the gray coming into Your Hair—if It isn't already There. Chances for Promotion grow Less and Less, as each Year is added, but Ever and Always Your Expenses seem to Grow.



A Winter Vegetable Garden near Danbury.

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If every Man who reads this Article would Take the Time to THINK, and the Trouble to INVESTIGATE every Acre of our Danbury Colony Land Would be Sold Within the Next Three Months. If Every Woman who glances through this Advertisement but Knew the Plain Truth about our Part of Texas, You couldn't Keep Her away from There with a Shot-Gun, because the Woman is Primarily a Home-Seeker and a Home-Maker, and the Future of Her Children is the Great Proposition that is Uppermost in Her Mind and Heart.

Do You Know that Growers of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of $300 to $500 an Acre in Gulf Coast Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than $1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in Our Country? If You Do Not Know these things, you should read up on the subject, and you must not fail to get our Free Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of Growing Crops, etc.

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* * *

Please send me your book, "Independence With Ten Acres."

March 2nd issue LITERARY DIGEST.

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versation of a coacher, be it ever so brilliant, is not audible above the screeching of the crowd at critical moments. And I believe that McGraw is a great actor, at least of the baseball school.

The cheering of the immense crowds which attend ball games, if it can be organized, is a potent factor in winning or losing them. McGraw gets the most out of a throng by his clever acting. Did any patron of the Polo Grounds ever see him turn to the stands or make any pretense that he was paying attention to the spectators? Does he ever play to the gallery? Yet it is admitted that he can do more with a crowd, make it more malleable, than any other man in baseball to-day.

The attitude of the spectators makes a lot of difference to a ball club. A lackadaisical, half-interested crowd often results in the team playing slovenly ball, while a lively throng can inject ginger into the men and put the whole club on its toes. McGraw is skilled in getting the most out of the spectators without letting them know that he is doing it.

Did you ever notice the little manager crouching immovable at third base with a mitt on his hand when the New York club goes to bat in the seventh inning two runs behind? The first hitter gets a base on balls. McGraw leaps into the air, kicks his heels together, claps his mitt, shouts at the umpire, runs in and pats the next batter on the back, and says something to the pitcher. The crowd gets its cue, wakes up and leaps into the air, kicking its heels together. The whole atmosphere inside the park is changed in a minute, and the air is bristling with enthusiasm. The other coacher, at first base, is waving his hands and running up and down the line, while the men on the bench have apparently gained new hope. They are moving about restlessly, and the two next hitters are swinging their bats in anticipation with a vigor which augurs ill for the pitcher. The game has found Ponce de Leon's fountain of youth, and the little, silent actor on the third-base coaching line is the cause of the change.

As for handling crowds, the New York pitcher thinks Schaefer, Waddell, Raymond, and Altrock were four of the most skilful coachers that ever prompted the grandstand and the bleachers, with Altrock ranking first. He says:

Nick Altrock, the old pitcher on the Chicago White Sox, was one of the most skilful men at handling a crowd that the game has ever developed. As a pitcher Altrock was largely instrumental in bringing a world's championship to the American League team in 1906, and as a coacher after his big-league pitching days were nearly done he won many a game by his work on the lines in pinches. Baseball has brought out many comedians, some with questionable ratings as humorists. There is Germany Schaefer of the Washington team, and there were Rube Waddell, Bugs Raymond, and others, but Nick Altrock could give the best that the game has produced in the way of comic-supplement players a terrible battle for the honors.

At the old South Side park in Chicago I have seen him go to the lines with a catcher's mitt and a first baseman's glove

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on his hands, and lead the untrained mob as skilfully as one of those pompadoured young men with a megaphone does the undergraduates at a college football game.

WHEN EDISON WAS SURE

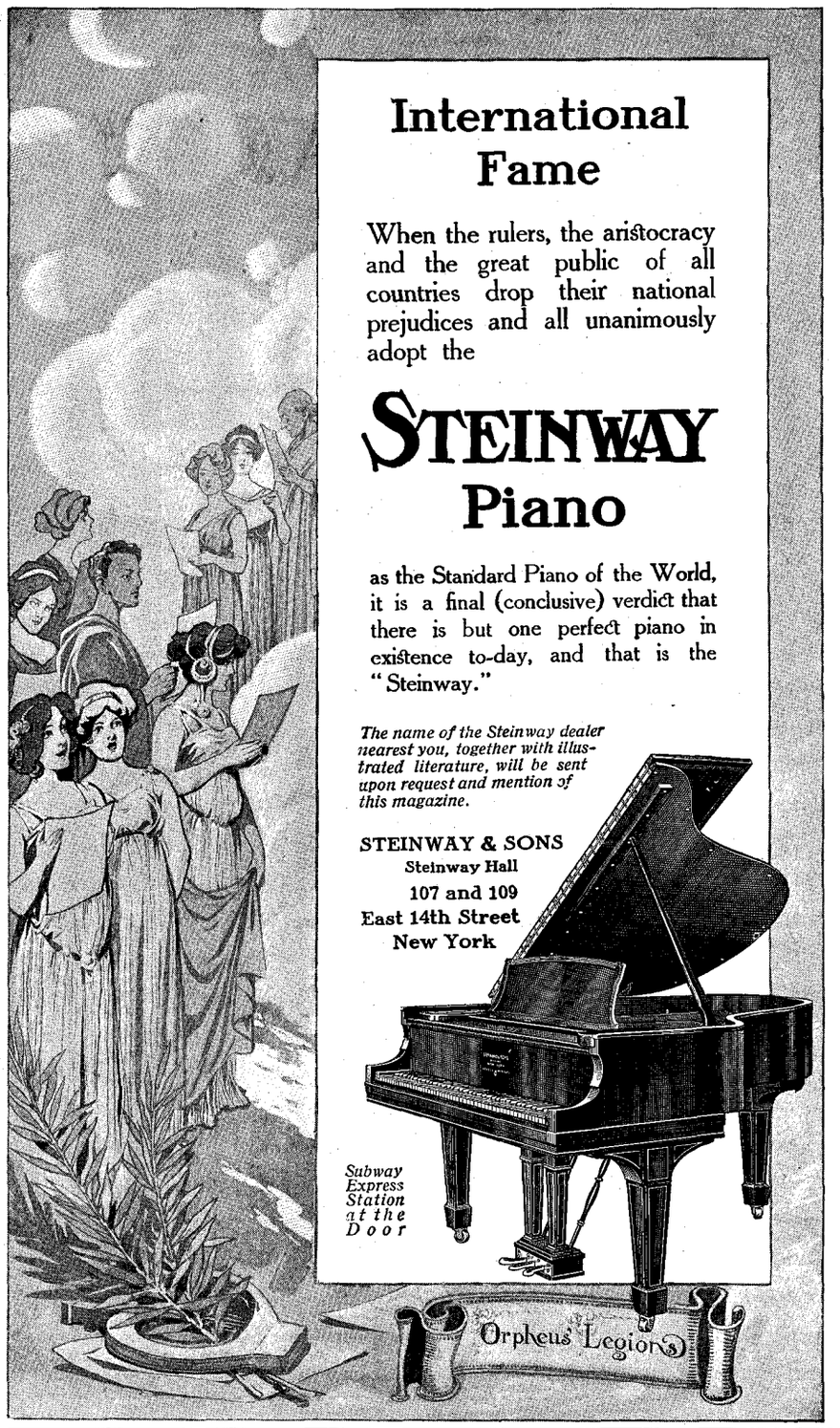
THE following reminiscence of the days when Thomas A. Edison was young and poor, and had in his brain big things that needed only time and tireless exertion to realize, is given in *The Edison Monthly* (New York, February). Edison is not the only man who has seen clear visions of things to be accomplished, and who has been sure that he could and would realize them; but in too many cases surety has faded as the years grew longer. With Edison it seems always to have strengthened, perhaps because he has always been that rare combination of seer and doer who is best able to materialize his early visions. The scene of this reminiscence is laid in "Quick Lunch Dolan's," a restaurant in Park Row, New York, where many noted men—some already eminent, others whom eminence had not yet overtaken—used to eat their daily ham sandwich. There might have been seen Horace Greeley and P. T. Barnum and "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, and the minstrels, Kelly and Leon; and there, one day in the early seventies, sat Edison, not yet famous, facing the noted electrician, Professor Sawyer, the inventor of the "Sawyer-Mann" light, across one of Dolan's little round tables. Then the story runs thus:

Said Edison: "Ham and, John, and draw one in the dark." (At least that's the way the story's told.) Whereupon John turned as usual and, with a single jerk of his long knife, cut a slice of ham, which he splattered with beans, drew a cup of black coffee, and pushed the whole over. Then he relapsed once more against the counter, listening, while these two argued the question of lighting which was then but in its infancy.

Somewhere in the back of the place the little steam-engine which ran a pulley to the overhead fan chuffed and panted sturdily to itself, for the night outside was insufferably hot.

"I tell you, son," the professor exclaimed, pounding the table with his knife, "I tell you, your theory is all wrong! It's the blue section of a flame which distributes light, *not* the white part!"

To this Edison said nothing at all, for he had disappeared behind the rim of a coffee-cup which had no handle. When he again became visible he said carefully, measuring his words, "Maybe so, Professor, maybe so, but I have——"

"Electricity will *not* be the eventual lighting system," continued Sawyer emphatically. "If for no other reason than that it gives forth a white light. Nothing can be done in this direction except with a blue flame. Besides, your idea of a substance with which to form the adjustable

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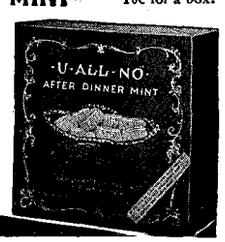

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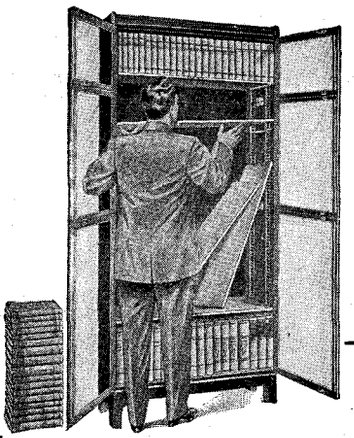

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poles in a spark-gap is an absurd notion on the face of it."

"You may be right," said Edison, speaking very slowly, "but I don't think so—" He paused, gazing off abstractedly beyond the dingy walls, seeing only the clean, bright city which no one but he knew to lie within the future—a city lighted and fed and warmed by a mysterious something which was then but hardly known.

In the silence a horse-car jangled by outside, while the little steam-engine seemed also to add its note of protest to the thought which lay in this man's brain. It was very hot. A wandering fly lit on the back of one of his loose-jointed, blue-veined hands—the hands that were daring to search out the inmost secrets of a force so gigantic that it had lain undreamed since the birth of the world. He moved them restlessly—"because," he continued softly, after a moment, "because some day I *shall* find that substance, and then the world will light itself by electricity."

And he did.

A GOLDEN-RULE JAILER

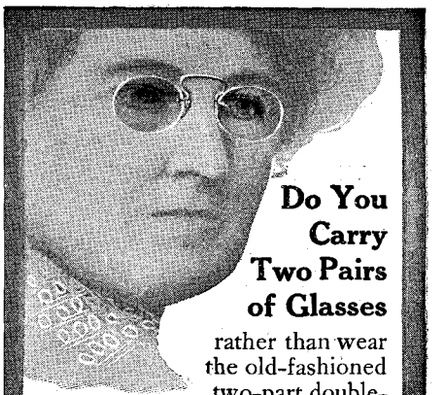
RAY T. BAKER, warden of the Nevada penitentiary, doesn't regard the Golden Rule as a "gentlemen's agreement." He extends it to cover the relations between a jailer and the toughest criminal behind the bars, and he flouts the old-fashioned theory that iron-clad discipline is indispensable in the treatment of even the most hardened offenders. His own theory is that the only way to make a bad man trustworthy is to prove to him that he has your confidence. He believes in abolishing all the old dehumanizing rules which have been applied to convicts for centuries, and is working wonders in the application of his theories, so Samuel M. Evans tells us in *The Sunset Magazine*. Mr. Evans' account of the treatment of a single hardened convict will illustrate:

In a corner of the prison yard, a convict sat on a block of stone, gazing steadily at the wall above. Directly back of him and above him the wall was guarded by a wire fence that surmounted it, each wire carrying thousands of volts of deadly electricity. On either side of him and in front, on a little path on the top of the wall, the guards paced steadily. Each guard carried a rifle slung loosely across his arm, ready for instant action; and his gaze never for a minute left the prison enclosure. The convict reflected that there was little opportunity for him to jump off the roof of the prison now, as he had done two years before, when he made his mad, futile, five-mile dash across the sagebrush for liberty. He had told them when he was brought to the prison that he would escape if he ever got a chance. And after that attempt they believed it. He was never left unguarded.

The warden came out of the prison and walked across the yard. He sat down on the stone beside the convict.

"Bill," said Warden Baker, "I'm going to send you to the road camp."

The convict looked at the armed guards, and then at the warden.



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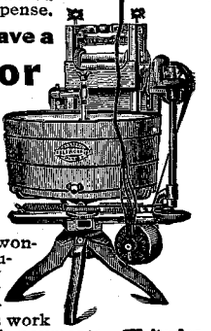

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"You wouldn't trust *me*, would you, Warden?" replied he in surprize.

"Yes, Bill," returned Warden Baker, "you are the very sort of man I *would* trust. You said that you would escape whenever you got a chance, and you meant it. If you tell me that you will not try to get away from the road camp, I know that you won't."

"I'll not try to get away, Warden," replied the convict. That was about all that he could say. There was a lump in his throat. It had been a long time since any one had said to him that he would trust him.

The next day he was sent to the road camp.

The temptation to run away was almost irresistible, but the prisoner remembered what the warden had said to him. It would not do for him to betray the trust, so he stayed.

Bill was what the prisoners call a "hard-boil," and on February 1, 1911, when Baker became warden, he and thirteen others were confined in the "bull-pen," that part of the prison set apart for desperate convicts. The first thing that the new warden did when he assumed charge of the penitentiary was to go straight to the "bull-pen," says Mr. Evans, and make this speech to the fourteen supposed incorrigibles:

"Boys, they tell me that you are 'hard-boils.' Now, I don't know what your past records are, and what's more I don't care. They don't count with me. There's going to be a new deal in this prison from this time on. See? I'm going to treat every prisoner here square, and I expect him to treat me square. I don't want the long end and I won't give you the short end. And I won't take the short end, either, so don't try to slip it to me. It's a square deal on both sides, You'll get an even break, and that's all I want you to give me. Now get out of this bull-pen and into the yard. Every man here is going to be treated as tho he wants to do the square thing until he shows me that he does not. If any of you have any kick coming, come to me and we'll see what can be done about it."

The "hard-boils" looked at one another and shuffled out into the prison yard. To-day the bull-pen is empty. The dungeon is empty too. Those fourteen prisoners, or most of them, are at work on a public road twenty miles from the prison or at the prison farm, seven miles away—absolutely unguarded and with ample opportunity to escape if they want to. Others are "trusties" at work inside the prison, but not under lock and key, and not guarded. None of them is wearing stripes. None of them has attempted to escape from the prison.

How was it done? What does it mean?

It means that when Warden Baker said that he would give every man a chance to be square, he meant just that. He meant that he would give every prisoner a chance to be a man; not a guarded, hunted, hated, despised beast reflecting in his own heart the hatred of his keepers. Baker did it by the application of what he calls "the square deal," which is nothing

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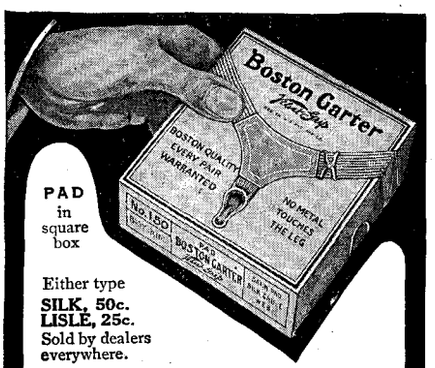

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more or less than another way of putting the Golden Rule. He did it by appealing to every good instinct in his prisoners through love and kindness and understanding; instead of appealing to every bad instinct in them through hatred. And it's surprizing what capacity there is in the hearts of men for responding to the application of a little love; in the hearts of these imprisoned men, too, some of them serving life sentences for murder! It's surprizing in one way; and in another way, it isn't. We have recognized all along that the ordinary method of treating men convicted of crimes in this country serves but to crush out of them all the latent good there may be in them, and to turn them loose on society when their prison terms have expired, filled with hatred for society and a desire for revenge, and usually a pretty good education in the ways of attaining that revenge—an education gained inside our prison walls, too. And so the really surprizing thing is that we haven't tried the other method long ago, merely as an experiment that might prove a big saving to society, if for no other reason!

That's what Baker thought. And when he took charge of the prison with full power to run it the way he pleased, and with the backing of Gov. T. L. Odie, he tried the other way. And it is working!

Warden Baker abolished the degrading lock-step, the ball and chain, and the spy system among the convicts. He ventilated the cells, replaced smoking kerosene lamps with electric lights, cleaned up the kitchens and dining-rooms, substituted good, wholesome food for the cheap, inferior fare of former days, gave the prisoners plenty of good books and magazines to read, allowed a half-holiday on Saturdays and all of Sunday for rest, and bought a large farm on which the men work unguarded. He instituted many other reforms, says Mr. Evans, but these are the most important.

Warden Baker believes that all men are brothers under their skins—or clothes. To him, the man in the prison garb is entitled to perfectly fair treatment, and needs all the kindness that can be given him. He thinks that the man who is down ought to have his spirits braced up instead of broken by those who have him in custody during his incarceration.

Last Thanksgiving Day the prisoners were treated to turkey and mince pie. It was the first time the men had seen such food since their conviction. Warden Baker helped to make it an important occasion. Mr. Evans says:

Warden Baker was down in the dining-room going from one table to another talking to his men.

That is a habit of his—getting acquainted with his men. His quarters are upstairs in the prison, but he spends most of his time downstairs with the prisoners, or at the farm or road camp. And he plays no favorites. There are no "stool-pigeons" there now. That has been discouraged. But the men often "snitch" on themselves when Baker sits down for a talk with them. A son of the Nevada

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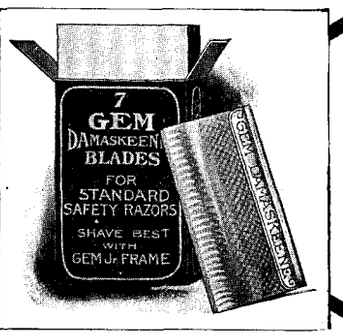

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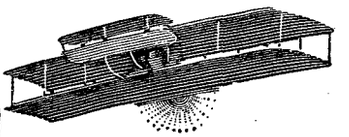
desert himself, Baker has seen men under all sorts of conditions. He is thirty-three years old, one of the youngest men in the prison. He was educated in the University of Nevada and at Stanford University in California, and for several years studied law in Oakland. In 1903 he left civilization at the call of the desert and went into Death Valley. He was the first man in the Ubehebe country, and has several times divided his last drop of water with Scotty, his dog. He has been around the world three times. In San Francisco, New York, and Paris he is known as a society man. On the desert he is known as the most fearless man that ever entered the Funeral Range, which guards Death Valley. At the prison he is known as "the square warden." He is the first man who ever gave the men a chance to be men. He had never had any experience with prisoners before, except in his political career in Oakland. It was there he learned the vernacular of the yeggmen and the submerged tenth. When he said that he wouldn't take the short end, he meant it. Discipline is as strict at the Carson City prison as it has ever been. Men are punished for infractions of the rules. But there is no attempt to "break their spirit." That is what Baker wants them to keep. And after each punishment a prisoner does not feel that he might as well be as mean as he can because he has lost his chance anyhow. When a man has been punished for an infraction of a rule, the incident is closed. That is all there is to it. And he has another chance to make good.

FALLING INTO A GOD-HOUSE

NOTHING is too strange to happen in India, if we are to believe Kipling and others. The latest proof of it comes from the pen of J. E. Patterson who in his autobiography, "My Vagabondage" (Geo. H. Doran Co.), adds another to our collection. Mr. Patterson's life has seemingly been a string of stirring escapades all over the world, at one time bringing a mob of angry Hindu worshipers buzzing about him like bees, at another setting the Russian police hot-foot after him, again nearly costing him his life in an African swamp, and later plunging him into a scrap with pirates on the Indian Ocean. On his first visit to India he was a sailor on the *Algitha*, a "tramp" steamer bound from England to Port Natal and India, and it nearly proved his last, for his curiosity was all but fatal. Spending an evening on shore at Bombay, on the return to the ship he lagged behind his companions, and, he goes on to say:

So far had I fallen astern that when I at length turned a corner, where stood a house which I shall never forget, I was following my companions more by instinct than by knowledge of the way they had gone. The house occupied the left-hand corner of the street I had traversed. It had nothing special in its appearance. It was not walled-in, but was built back some eight or ten feet from the remainder of the street on that side, and had a big banana-



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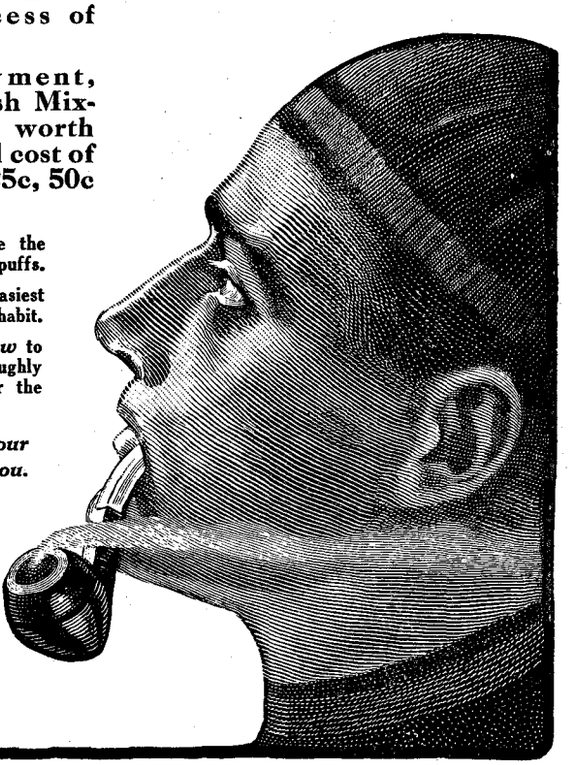

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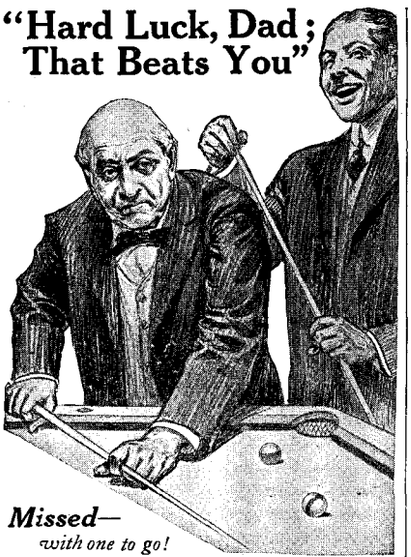

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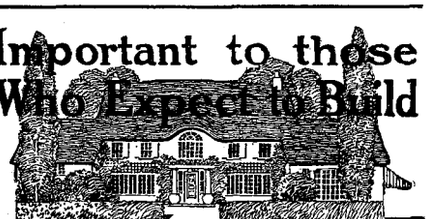

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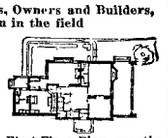

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tree growing on the intervening space. Up to the moment of this turn I had merely gazed about in search of some object of striking interest. It came in the moment that I rounded the building.

About eight feet from the corner of the house there was a shuttered but sashless window, one shutter being quite closed, the other very slightly ajar. Through the long slit of an opening I saw, in the lighted room beyond, a native stript to his waist, making the lowest salaams possible. What he could be bowing to in such a manner and at that time of night—well-nigh the "hour when churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead"—so mystified me that instantly I crept up to the window and took a peep within. High in a curious sort of chair framework sat the most ugly carving my eyes had ever encountered. Its repulsiveness was abnormal, both in color and feature, so far as I could tell by that narrow, visible section down its middle from head to feet; for it was painted to look even worse than the carver's chisel had made it. This awful-looking deity was the object of the salaams! The man I had seen quickly proved to be one of a party, whom I discovered in ones and twos as they filed between me and the image which they were worshiping. I stood transfixt by interest. Believer in a personal devil tho I still was, I was also a young Englishman in the free thoroughfare of a British-governed city; hence there was no reason to dread what I saw. But I could not see enough. The opening 'twixt those shutters was only a knife-edge-like slit. I must see more. For this reason I gained an insecure kneeling position on the foot-wide, three-feet-high ledge on that side of the house. My intense excitement and eagerness to see more of that strange worship prevented all thought of the difficulty of keeping such a position for any length of time.

Slowly and with the utmost caution I began to draw the shutter farther away from its fellow. During this operation that little band of devotees passed continually to and fro before their image, salaaming and prostrating themselves in the utmost abjection. My eyes were strained in an endeavor to catch a glimpse of those portions of the room which were still hidden from me by the shutters. Then came the keynote of probable tragedy. Too intent on watching the doings within to keep a proper guard on my own, I pulled mechanically at the shutter, even when it had stopt moving. At this point it was half open. Its hinges were evidently rusty. They creaked a shrill warning, grating on the ear in an alarming fashion. In an instant all within was dark as the grave, and as quiet. Not so with me. Fear at the consequences of my foolish curiosity robbed me of all proper self-control. In wildly endeavoring to counteract an overbalancing I jerked the shutter quite open—and toppled bodily into the room!

The thud of my body on the boarded floor was a signal for fresh movements on the part of my enemies, as I now guessed the worshipers to be. To judge by the noise of their feet they made a rush bodily at the window. But life on board ship and escapades in tight corners on shore had already taught me some monkeyish tricks. Over I rolled, almost as soon as I bumped on the floor. A foot struck against mine as I cleared the rush. Its owner went down headlong by the wall under the

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window. On him pounced his fellows, apparently thinking him the intruder—at least, it seemed so to me—and while they struggled there in the darkness, in a subdued hubbub of mutterings and scuffling, I crept swiftly away on hands and knees.

Feeling that my life was in my hands, I made a rapid retreat from the little crowd, not knowing nor caring whither I went, so be that I got away. My right shoulder bumped against a wall, and along it I sped. A corner turned me off. The quiet scuffle by the window continued; evidently the excited natives had not yet discovered their mistake. I hurried forward, and was brought up suddenly by my head striking an obstacle. A moment's examination proved the barrier to be some steps, up which I went, spurred on by the fact that a minute lost would probably mean death to me, while one gained might save my life.

Still hugging the wall, I quickly found myself beside the chair of that awful-looking god. Now, I remembered seeing, through the slit that had led me into this scrape, a doorway to the right of the god's dais. For this doorway I was about to make when my arm encountered a large space between the image and the wall. I at once prest into it—to find the god a hollow one! A minute later a light flashed on the scene and the scuffling in the corner ceased abruptly.

Then, discovering that the sacrilegious intruder was not among them, there arose a new hubbub as they began a search. But being evidently afraid to approach the god, they failed to find him, and after a quiet consultation, having apparently decided that he had escaped through the window, they finished their worshiping:

Then came the end. The worshipers—all men, by the way—filed in solemn procession out of sight, headed by one and followed by the other of the two priests bearing their quaint flaring lamps with them. I was left in absolute darkness—alone with that great lump of repulsive carving—alone to escape, as I thought, back to the comparative safety of a public street. The silence was oppressive, yet most welcome; it seemed to be peculiarly pregnant with the spirit of what-might-be in the heavy heat of that Indian night.

For a time he remained quietly huddled inside the idol, but having satisfied himself that there was no one about, he took off his shoes and cautiously made his way to the window through which he had fallen. It was a stunning blow to his hopes of freedom when he found the window fastened so securely that all efforts to open it proved unavailing. Deciding that release must be sought elsewhere, he felt his way along the wall, until be found himself traversing a corridor. We read on:

Now was the time for redoubled alertness. On what should I emerge—freedom or worse danger? My senses again became acutely keen to all outward matters. Snail-like in movement, each foot was lifted up and down with a care for which I should not previously have given myself credit. In the same manner my hand went along

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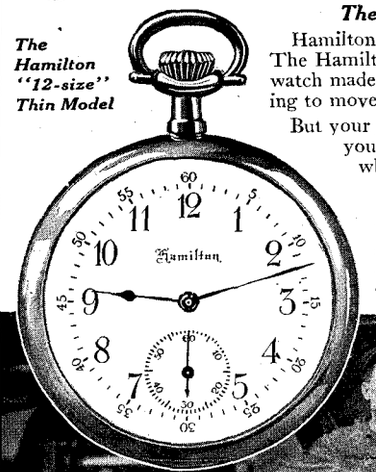

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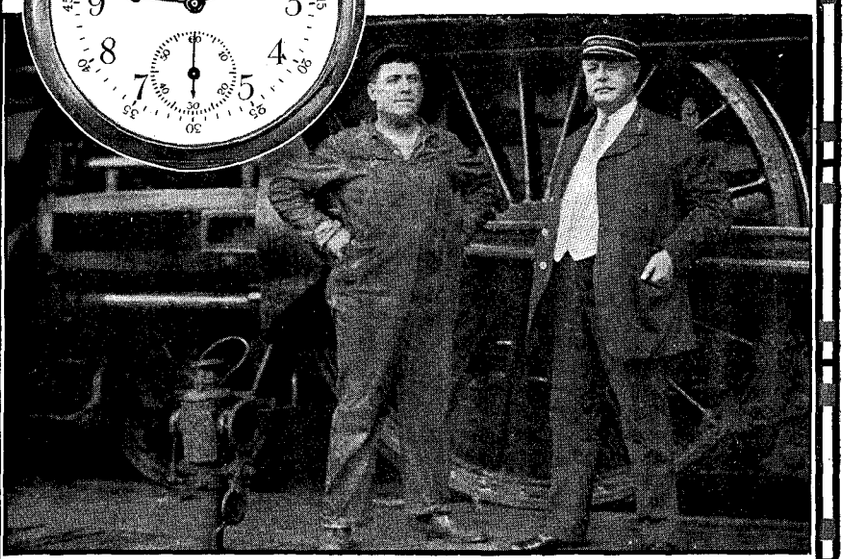

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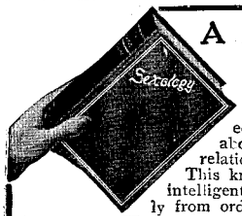

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the wire, which was supported here and there by a staple in the wall. I took infinite care not to put an ounce of weight on it. From the passage I entered another room, passed a window fastened as the others were, and began to thread a second corridor. During all this time I heard no noise and saw not the faintest glint of a light. I began to think that the building was untenanted save for myself and that repulsive idol behind me. What a glorious upshot to the affair if such should be the case! I could then effect an exit in comfort.

So ran my thoughts as I trod slowly forward, gained a turn in the passage, and came full upon a lighted room not more than ten feet away. Certainly the light was not great, and it was apparently produced by a lamp placed so that its beams, unintentionally or otherwise, did not penetrate the corridor. Instantly my hand left the wire and I halted. What was before me now? To know that, what would I not have given! Should I go on, or turn and make all possible haste back? I stood there in doubt. Behind me lay certain imprisonment until daylight, if nothing worse. Before me what? Perhaps a quiet egress, which would be lost if I returned. At least I could creep forward and see what the room held. All was in absolute silence as I crawled on. Arrived at the end of the passage I took a hasty glance beyond, and saw one of the two priests squatting on the floor asleep, his head against a wall. Mechanically I edged backward. When again at the turn in the passage I stopt, brought to a standstill by the recollection that across the lighted room I had seen an open doorway. Whither did it lead? Could I reach it safely and gain an outlet that way? Was it worth while to take the greater risk of awaking that sleeping priest? These were the thoughts occupying my brain as I stood there in new uncertainty. The situation lent me a courage which, I am not ashamed to say, had deserted me in the face of what I had just experienced. Again my steps were directed forward. I was determined to get out of the place if possible. Just within the end of the corridor I drew up to make a full survey of the room. I discovered that the sleeping priest, the opposite doorway, and a few objects of no interest were the only things there. I was about to draw back and debate afresh whether to go back or press onward when an old English naval cutlas attracted my attention. It lay on the floor by the wall, some three feet to my right, and still seemed capable of doing good service. If I could only get hold of it. Then the priest *might* wake and be hanged for all I cared, providing he did not call help.

Down I stooped, right at the corner of the passage, and reached toward that much-coveted object. Once the sleeper moved. With the speed of wind in squally March I was back in the corridor, breathing hard. I waited, listening keenly. All was still. I took another peep. He slept peacefully, maybe dreaming that the repellent god had many blessings in store for him. Again I essayed the cutlas, this time taking a short pace into the room before reaching it. Result: I arose feeling twenty times my former self. Forward I stole, still noiseless as before; yet, owing to the cutlas, not under the same severe

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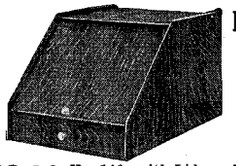

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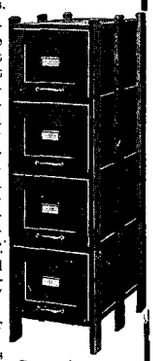

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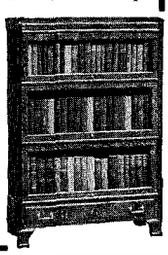

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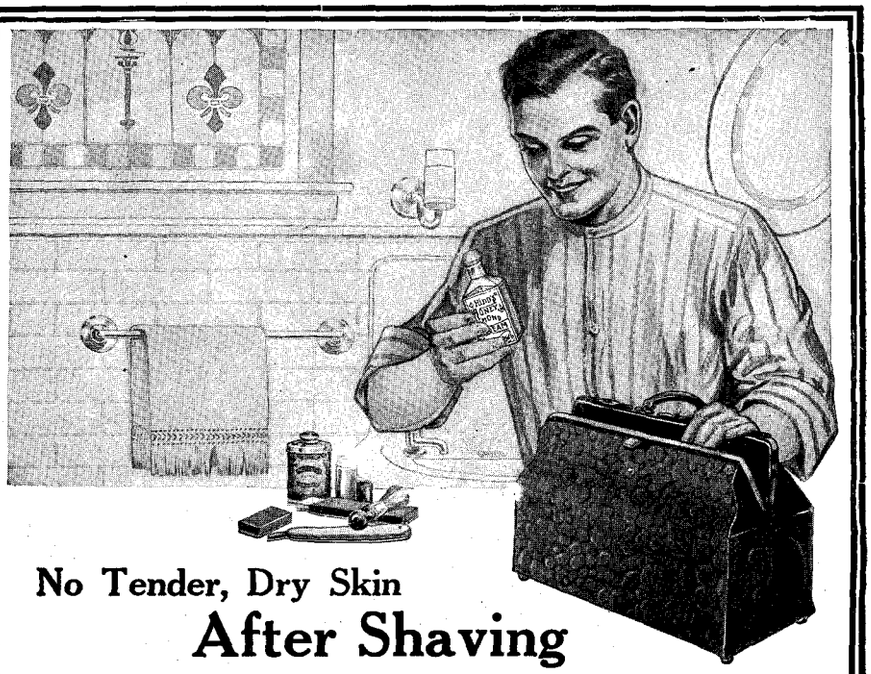
tension of feeling. The doorway was safely gained, and I found myself in another corridor, which I carefully examined for wires, but discovered none. On I prest and very soon found myself in a small, square room with a door that apparently opened onto the street, or at least out of the building; for the gleam of a gas-lamp was to be seen through a tiny chink or crack in the door. Thinking that I had at last reached the end of my imprisonment, I began to pass my hands over the fastenings of the barrier—only to find that here I was again balked of escape. It was locked and the key gone! Having ascertained this miserable truth I noted every other detail of the fastenings. They were more than I could have managed to overcome under the circumstances, even if there had been no lock on the door. I spent a long time in reviewing my position, seeing it, I think, from every possible standpoint, and finally concluded that my best course of action was one of quiet waiting on the spot—provided I could find a hiding-place—till the door should be opened after daybreak. I began to search for a retreat, and at length I stowed myself away in what seemed to be a recess partially screened off by a pile of things which I was chary of touching lest they played traitor on me by a fall. With what awful slowness the time dragged till daylight struggled through an oblong slit of a window up near the ceiling opposite to where I crouched! Yet I had no temptation to sleep, nor did I feel hungry. When the day had broken I momentarily expected the coming of my unwitting jailer each minute appearing an hour, each hour a lifetime, till my young nerves seemed about to break under the strain of expectancy. I put on my shoes ready for emerging. When at last he *did* come, however, all my weariness of tension passed away in an instant. Mind and muscle were alike alert. Narrowly, in the dim light, I watched him move, with patience-killing leisure, to the door. One by one, as if he had all time and half eternity for the task, he cast off the fastenings and drew the door wide open. Then he stood there—a tall, bony, middle-aged embodiment of exasperation, his black-brown legs protruding far beneath the light creamy piece of stuff wound about his loins and thrown over one shoulder. He was drinking in the fresh morning air and quietly stretching himself withal. I could have gone up behind and impatiently hurled him into the street out of my way, for the door happily opened off a public thoroughfare and near the banana-tree. In fact, I was about to do so, thinking that he might refasten the door after thus filling his lungs, when good fortune for once kindly played into my hands.

Suddenly there was a burst of noise outside, and the stolid priest became alert. Two native and one white policemen led a couple of prisoners past, followed by a crowd of Hindu and European men and youths. Quick came the thought: Here's my chance! The cutlas was quietly laid down, ready for a spring, when the priest suddenly turned about and hurried inward, what for I could not tell. Hardly had he gained the first room, however, when I leapt into the street, just in time to dash into the tail-end of the crowd and work my way through to some Europeans near the opposite side. I did not look back.



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Whether my action had been noticed by others I knew not; enough I was free, and troubled about nothing else until I was at a good breakfast at the Royal Oak. . . . Whether the house was some worshiping-place of a secret or semi-secret sect of Hinduism or not, I can not tell. Naturally, I religiously refrained from asking any questions there about the place, and on my subsequent visits to Bombay I passed it by while seeming to look straight ahead only.

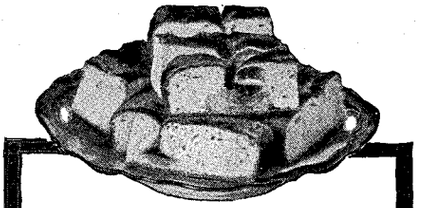
A WOMAN SLAVE-DRIVER

WHEN an Englishwoman turns slave-driver and compels sixteen superstitious blacks to take her through the most fearsome jungle in the wilds of Africa it is certainly an extraordinary performance, but that is what Mary Gaunt did, if we are to believe what she tells us in her book, "Alone In West Africa." At first she treated her carriers humanely and they imposed upon her at every turn, till she was compelled to harden her heart and be a slave-driver, or give up her trip. Traveling was not difficult, she says, until she was far from the coast, but 'way back in the unbroken forests she not only found it tedious and slow, but had much trouble in keeping her negro servants from deserting her because of the terrifying fetishes which kept them frightened out of their few dull wits much of the time. Miss Gaunt says that she encountered one tribe of blacks who at their annual yam festival sacrifice a girl that the crops may not fail. Most of the tribes have secret orders whose initiatory degrees include physical torture of the severest kind. One of the orders requires that every male candidate for membership shall be placed upon an ant-hill and forced to stand there and let the insects bite him. Men and women stand around with sharp knives and jab the tortured one every time he attempts to escape.

It is in her story of the fetish of Krobo Hill, however, that the author gives us an account of the most interesting part of her journey through the trackless wilds. She says:

It was midnight. It was long after midnight; the moon was still high and bright, like a great globe of silver, but there had come over the night that subtle change that comes when night and morning meet. It was night no longer; nothing tangible had changed, but it was morning. The twitter of the birds, the cry of the insects, had something of activity in it; the night had passed, another day had come, tho the dawning was hours away. And still the men went steadily on.

A great square hill rose up on the horizon, and we came to a clump of trees where the moonlight was shut out altogether; we passed through water, and it was pitch-dark, with just a gleam of moonlight here and there to show how dense was that darkness. It was Akway Pool, and a



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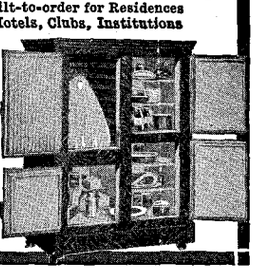

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leopard was crying in the thick bush close beside it. It was uncanny, it was weird; all the terror that I had missed till now in Africa came creeping over me, and the men were singing no longer. Very carefully they stept, and the pool was so deep that lying strung up in the hammock I could still touch the water with my hand. Could it be only a leopard that was crying so? Might it not be something even worse, something born of the deep, dark pool, and the night? Slowly we went up out of the water, and we stood a moment under the shade of the trees, but with the white light within reach, and Krobo Hill loomed up ahead against the dark horizon. The only hammock-boy who could make himself understood came up.

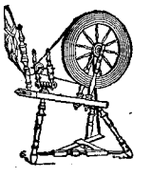
"Mammy, man be tired. We stop here small."

It was a reasonable request, but the leopard was crying still, and the gloom and fear of the pool was upon me.

"No, go on." They might have defied me, but they went on, and to my surprize, my very great surprize, the carriers were still with us. Presently we were out in the moonlight again; I had got the better of my fears and repented me. "Wait small now."

"No, Mammy," came the answer, "this be bad place," and they went on swiftly, singing and shouting as if to keep their courage up, or, as I gathered afterward, to give the impression of a great company. Only afterward did I know what I had done that night. Krobo Hill grew larger and larger at every step, and on Krobo Hill was one of the worst, if not the worst, blood fetish in West Africa. Every Krobo youth before he could become a man and choose a wife had to kill a man, and he did it generally on Krobo Hill. There the fetish priests held great orgies, and for their ghastly ceremonies and initiations they caught any stranger who was reckless enough to pass the hill. How they killed him was a mystery; some said with tortures, some that only his head was cut off. But the fear in the country grew, and at the end of the last century the British Government interfered; they took Krobo Hill and scattered the fetish priests and their abominations, and they declared the country safe. But the negro revels in mystery and horror, and the fear of the hill still lingers in the minds of the people; every now and then a man disappears and the fear is justified. Only three years ago a negro clerk on his bicycle was traced to that hill and no further trace of him found. His hat was in the road, and the Krobos declared that the great white baboons that infest the hill had taken him, but it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the baboons would have any use for a bicycle, whereas he, strong and young, and his bicycle, together emblems of strength and swiftness, made a very fitting offering to accompany to his last resting-place the dead chief whose obsequies the Krobos were celebrating at the time. Always there are rumors of disappearances, less known men and women than a Government clerk and scholar, and always the people know there is need of men and women for the sacrifices, sacrifices to insure a plenteous harvest, a good fishing, brave men, and fruitful women.

The men were filled with terror, for it was possible that a straggler might be cut



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off. But their fears made no difference—they had to keep going. Miss Gaunt continues:

"Would they have touched me?" I asked afterward.

"Not with your men round you. Some might escape, and the vengeance would have been terrible."

"But if I had been by myself?"

"Ah, then they might have said that the baboons had taken you; but you would not have been by yourself."

No, it was extremely unlikely I should be here by myself, but here were my men, sixteen strong and afraid. Akway Pool had been the last water within a safe distance from the hill, and I had not let them halt; now they dared not. A light appeared on the hill, just a point of flickering fire on the ridge, above us now, and I hailed it as a nice friendly gleam telling of human habitation and home, but the men sang and shouted louder than ever. I offered to stop, but the answer was always the same. "This be bad place, Mammy. We go."

At last, without asking my leave, they put down the hammock, and the carriers flung themselves down panting.

"We stop small, Mammy"; and I sat on my box and watched the great, sinewy men with strapping shoulders as they lay on the ground resting. They had been afraid, I was sure, and I knew no reason for their fear.

But the night was past and it was morning, morning now tho it was only half-past three and the sun would not be up till close on six o'clock. On again. The moon had swung low to the dawn, and the gathering clouds made it darker than it had yet been, while the stars that peeped between the clouds were like flakes of newly washed silver. People began to pass us, ghost-like figures in the gloom. Greetings were exchanged, news was shouted from one party to the other, and I, in spite of the discomfort of the hammock, was dead with sleep, and kept dropping into oblivion and waking with a start to the wonder and strangeness of my surroundings. Deeper and deeper grew the oblivion in the darkness that precedes the dawn, till I wakened suddenly to find myself underneath a European bungalow, and knew that for the first time in my experience of African travel I had arrived nearly two hours before I expected to.

My people were wild with delight and triumph. I had forced them to come through the Krobo country by night, but my authority did not suffice to keep them quiet now they had come through in safety. They chattered and shouted and yelled, and a policeman who was doing sentry outside the Provincial Commissioner's bungalow started to race up-stairs. I tried to stop him, and might as well have tried to stop a whirlwind. Indeed, when I heard him hammering on the door I was strongly of opinion that the Commissioner would think that the whirlwind had arrived. But presently down those steps came a very big Scotchman in a dressing-gown, with his hair on end, just roused from his sleep, and he resolved himself into one of those courteous, kindly gentlemen England is blest with as representatives in the dark corners of the earth.

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a woman at his bungalow door, and Miss Gaunt says he was polite enough to pretend that he was glad to see her, but she doubts the heartiness of his welcome. After he had given her refreshments and fruits the Commissioner told her the story here related:

"I cleared them out years ago. I have no doubt they have their blood-sacrifices somewhere, but not on Krobo Hill. But the people are still afraid."

"I saw a fire there last night."

"Impossible; there is a fine of fifty pounds for any one found on Krobo Hill."

The dawn had come and the sun was rising rosy and golden. The night lay behind in the west.

I looked out of the window at the way I had come and wondered. I am always looking back in life and wondering. Perhaps it would be a dull life where there are no pitfalls to be passed, no rocks to climb over.

"I see smoke there now." In the clear morning air it was going up in a long spiral; but again my host shook his head.

"Only a cloud."

But there were glasses lying on the table, and I looked through them and there was smoke on Krobo Hill.

So I think my men were right to fear, and I am lost in wonder when I remember they obeyed me and came on when they feared.

And then when the sun had risen and another hot day fairly begun, I went over to the D. C.'s house; he had a wife, and they were kindly putting me up, and I had breakfast and a bath and went to bed and slept, I really think, more soundly than I have ever in my life slept before.

CLEMENCEAU'S LATEST AMBITION

MORE evidence backing up the assertion that a large percentage of the men who achieve greatness in one particular calling are forever longing to distinguish themselves in another is furnished by the case of Georges Clemenceau, novelist and ex-Prime Minister of France, who in his declining years would, he thinks, find satisfaction in returning to journalism, which gave him a start in public life. A glimpse at the personality of the statesman is given us by "The Widow of an American Diplomat" in a new book called "Intimacies of Court and Society." In three paragraphs quoted in a New York paper the author describes an afternoon she had with Clemenceau:

Georges Clemenceau, the late Prime Minister, represents the possibilities of achievement to-day by the upper middle class, and incidentally the things most detested by the aristocracy. I once had a memorable afternoon with him at his house in the Rue Franklin, the street sacred to the name of our own great statesman democrat. He is a man in his early sixties, but looks eighty, wasted and worn with disease, but keeping at his post,

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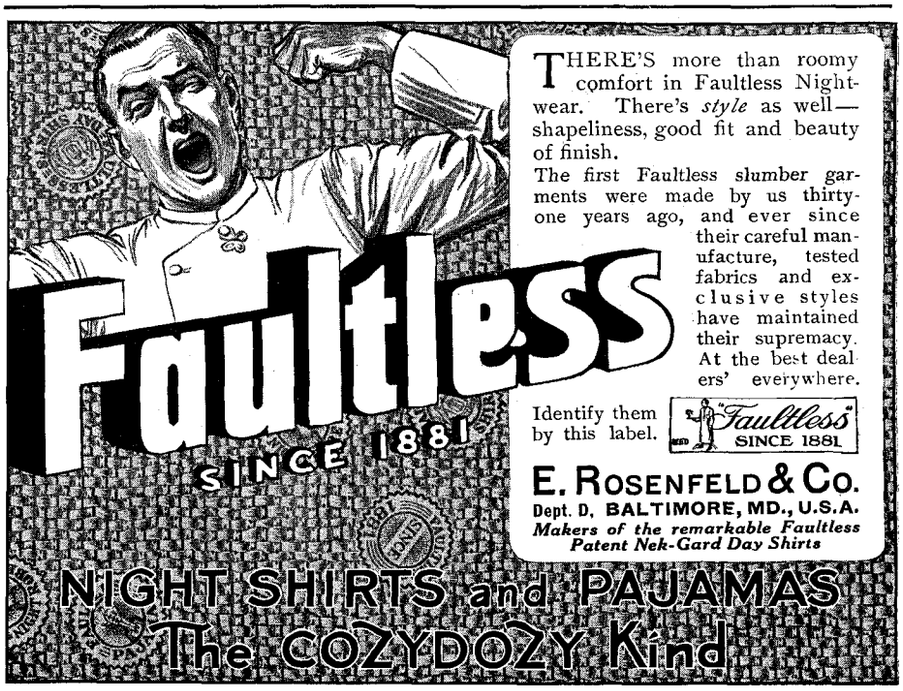
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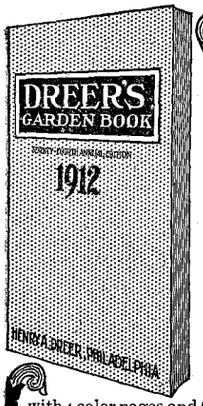

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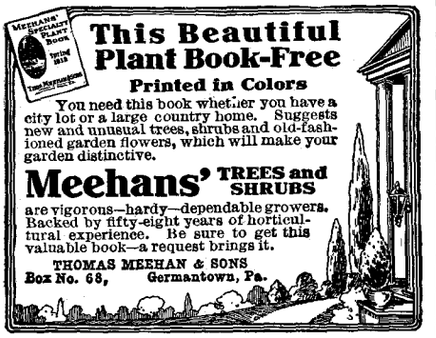

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a half-mocking smile and a joke eternally on his lips, laughing at fate, the personification of the French gaiety that could not be quenched at the guillotine.

He showed me his collection of rare Oriental rugs and bric-à-brac, having time to be an authority on the art products of the East, and confided to me that his greatest ambition was not for success in statesmanship, but in writing—the Prime Minister who longed to be again the journalist. I told him that Bismarck said to a friend of mine a few days before his death, "When I was in politics I always thought that my passion was for a quiet country life. But now that I have had it I realize that my passion was always for politics."

Clemenceau speaks perfect English, learned in the years he spent in New York as a young man, when he was glad to work at translating for $5 a week, and where he afterward found his American wife. But he objects to using any language but his own, appreciating the importance of keeping pure his literary style and waiting for the happy moment when he can take up his editor's pen again.

ANOTHER LINCOLN STORY

IT seems that the fountain of Lincoln stories will never run dry. We get them in every month in the year, but most of the stories are brought out about the time the great Emancipator's birthday rolls around. Some of them are new to the reading public, but most of them are old tales told in a new way. The Kansas City *Star* gives Col. L. H. Waters, of Kansas City, as authority for one relating how Lincoln assumed the authorship of a newspaper article written by his future wife, and how he was challenged to fight a duel over it. Says Colonel Waters:

I knew Miss Todd, who became Mrs. Lincoln. I remember when Lincoln was courting her and he had the famous encounter with General Shields. Miss Todd aspired to be something of a literary light, and she wrote an unsigned communication to the Springfield *Journal* criticizing General Shields. The old General read it and went to the *Journal* office and demanded to know who wrote it. The editor refused to tell him, and Shields said he would be around the next morning, and if the editor did not tell him who wrote that communication he would hold the editor personally responsible. The editor, almost scared to death, went to see Lincoln about it.

"Well, who did write it?" asked Lincoln.

"Why, Miss Todd wrote it," replied the editor.

"Oh, well, tell Shields I wrote it," said Lincoln.

The next morning the editor told Shields that Lincoln wrote it, and Shields challenged Lincoln to a duel. When the second of Shields waited on Lincoln, he chose broadswords as the weapons. The idea was so ridiculous that the duel was laughed out, and Shields never heard the last of it. He afterward moved to Carrollton, Mo., but he was joked about the broadswords duel until the day of his death.

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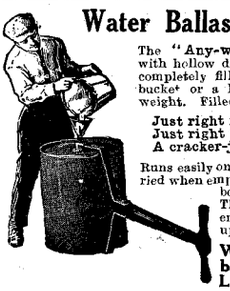

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Quite Right.—HUSBAND—"I won't say marriage is a failure, but some are more fortunate in what they get than others."

WIFE—"You are quite right, dear; for instance, you got me, but I—got only you."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Trouble.—"By jove, I left my purse under my pillow!"

"Oh, well, your servant is honest, isn't she?"

"That's just it. She'll take it to my wife."—*Boston Post.*

Unrest in the Near East.—"Look 'ere, Liza Mullins, did you say as I'd collared the tanner you lost?"

"Nothink of the kind! Wot I said was as I'd 'ave found it if you 'adn't 'elped me to look for it."—*Punch.*

Not by an Old Hand.—MRS. EXE—"It isn't right to charge Willie with taking that money out of your pocket. Why don't you accuse me?"

MR. EXE—"Because it wasn't all taken."—*Boston Transcript.*

Rebuked.—"What dirty hands you have, Johnnie!" said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?"

"I wouldn't say nothin'," replied Johnnie. "I'd be too polite."—*Delineator.*

Psychology.—ARTHUR—"Did you ever notice how one person always reminds you of another?"

JIM—"Well, I notice that whenever I see one of my creditors I always think of that cute little heiress I'm going to marry in June."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Last Word.—The doctrine of purgatory was once disputed between the Bishop of Waterford and Father O'Leary. It is not likely that the former was convinced by the arguments of the latter, who, however, closed it very neatly by telling the bishop, "Your lordship may go farther and fare worse."—*Christian Register.*

Serious Omission.—The new millionaire's banquet table was spread, and the guests about to be summoned.

"Are you sure there are no reporters present?" anxiously asked the host of the butler.

"I've made certain of it, sir."

"Then go out and get a few," rejoined the host.—*Canadian Courier.*

Summer Wear.—Patrick worked for a notoriously stingy boss and lost no chance to let the fact be known. Once a waggish friend, wishing to twit him, remarked:

"Pat, I hear your boss just gave you a brand-new suit of clothes."

"No," said Pat, "only a par-rt of a suit."

"What part?"

"The sleeves iv the vest!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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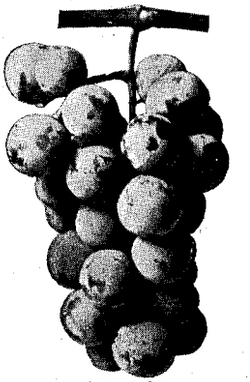

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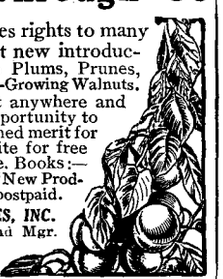

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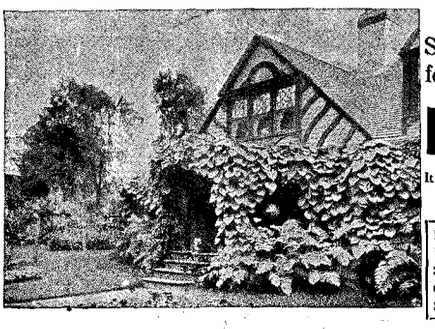

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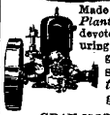

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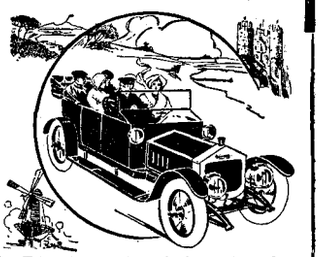
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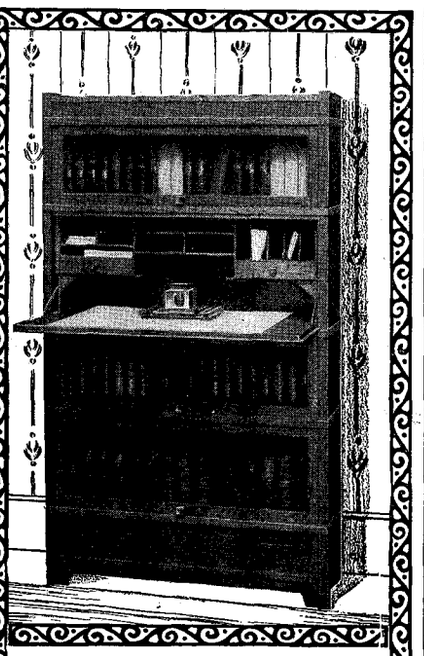

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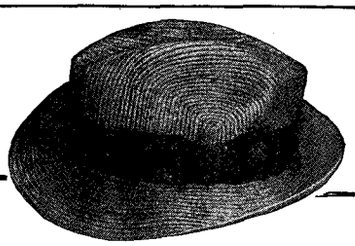

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 15.—Yuan Shih-kai is elected President of the Chinese Republic.

The Cullum gold medal for Arctic exploration is awarded to Dr. Jean Charcot, of France, by the American Geographical Society.

February 16.—The French naval estimates, involving an expenditure of $279,600,000, passes the Senate having already passed the Chamber of Deputies.

Yuan Shih-kai accepts the Presidency of the Chinese Republic but refuses to go to Nanking, saying his services are needed in Peking.

February 19.—A new Norwegian Cabinet is formed, with General Bratlie at its head.

February 20.—Premier Asquith asks representatives of coal-mine owners and miners to confer with him in an effort to avert a threatened strike in England.

The British Government obtains a majority of 93 in the House of Commons on a motion to censure its non-fulfilment of pledges regarding the reconstruction of the House of Lords.

General Li Yuen-hung is elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 15.—The nomination of Myron T. Herrick to be Ambassador to France is confirmed by the Senate.

February 16.—The Army Appropriation Bill, which abolishes five regiments of cavalry, is passed by the House.

Maj.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, having been relieved of the office of adjutant-general of the army on charges of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, is placed on the retired list at his own request and with the approval of President Taft.

February 17.—The House Sugar Investigating Committee reports that a trust in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law exists.

February 18.—The Colombian Minister Ospina sends a note to the State Department suggesting that Secretary of State Knox should not visit Colombia, because of the failure of the Government to arbitrate disputes growing out of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone; later Señor Ospina is recalled.

February 19.—The President nominates Mahlon Pitney, Chancellor of New Jersey, for the Supreme Court, to succeed the late Justice John M. Harlan.

The Supreme Court holds that initiative-and-referendum legislation is a purely political question and can not be passed upon by the courts.

February 20.—President Taft, in a message to Congress, urges the passage of an employers' liability bill.

A bill revising the chemical schedule of the Tariff Law is passed by the House.

GENERAL

February 15.—Three bandits get away with $25,000 after leaping into a taxicab conveying the money to a New York bank.

February 19.—Francis L. Leland, President of the New York County National Bank, presents $1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

February 21.—Ex-President Roosevelt, addressing the Ohio State Constitutional Convention, declares himself in favor of radical principles advocated by the Progressive wing of the Republican party.

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"I think a couple of dressmakers would be more helpful, doc."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"H. K. G.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly state the correct form of expression to use in the following (referring to a membership in a local association and a membership in an international association): '*Members* of the Manufacturing Association of ——— City and the International Association of Manufacturers of United States' or '*Member* of,' etc. To avoid connecting the two associations, is it not preferable to use the word 'members' rather than 'member'?"

The meaning intended is clearly exprest as follows: "*Member* of the Manufacturing Association of ——— City and *of* the International Association of Manufacturers of United States," the third "of" showing that a noun ("member") is understood before it and at the same time clearly indicating that two associations are meant. (See Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 1064: "Avoid faulty ellipses, and repeat all words necessary to preserve the sense, as in the following sentences, which require the words . . . inserted in brackets: 'Restlessness of mind disqualifies us both *for* the enjoyment of peace and [*for*] the performance of our duty'; . . . . 'Double comparatives and [*double*] superlatives should be avoided.'")

"H. N. E.," Paterson, N. J.—"(1) Is the following sentence correct, 'He is *holding his own*'? (2) Is it good usage to say, 'Call me *up on* the telephone'?"

(1) "To hold one's own" is defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 856, as follows: "To maintain one's position, as in a contest; lose no ground." The expression is common in literature, and is considered good idiomatic English.

(2) "To call *up on* the telephone" or simply "to call up" are the usual forms of expression, and custom appears to sanction the employment of both.

"E. F. M.," New Berne, N. C.—"Please give the Hebrew and Greek definitions of the word 'soul.'"

The "New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," vol. xi., p. 12, says: "Spirit—in classical Greek, *pneuma*, like the Hebrew *ruah*—denotes not merely the breath as symbol of life, but also life itself. . . . The soul (Hebrew, *nephesh;* Greek, *psychē*) signifies in general the life as it animates the individual material organism which is the medium of its action. Both spirit and soul are applied to man (*Job* x. 12) . . . and also to animals. . . . Soul and spirit are sometimes used synonymously (cf. *Gen.* xlv. 27 with *Ps.* cxix. 175). . . . The Septuagint [a Greek version of the Old Testament Scriptures, containing also apocryphal books] never translates *nephesh* by *pneuma, ruah* very rarely by *psychē*." For a more extended treatment of the subject, see the authority above cited and also "The Jewish Encyclopedia," vol. xi., pp. 472–476.

"E. H.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Please state which verb is correct in the following sentence: 'The party of ten *were* [*was*] seated at the table.' Also give the rule and your authority for the same."

Perhaps a majority of grammarians would prefer the verb in the plural in this sentence. (See Fernald, "A Working Grammar of the English Language," p. 294: "A collective noun, tho singular in form, may take a verb either in the singular or the plural number, according as it refers to the objects composing it as one aggregate or as separate individuals." For an example in literary use, see Peacock, "Ralph Skirl.," p. 141: "When the party *were* once more on *their* horses.") That the point is a debatable one may be seen from the following (Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 217): "It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a collective noun expresses unity or plurality. It is now generally considered best to use the plural where the singular is not manifestly required."

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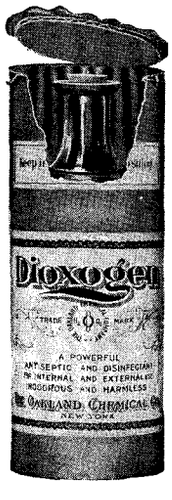
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